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Indian Companies
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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

REGD. NO. 8. 1965

INSURANCE

Much more can be
done in 1931 and our
companies will do better.

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VOL. XIX NO. 253-

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1931

PRICE ONE ANNA.

"INDIA MUST MAKE A BOLD BID FOR FREEDOM"

British Empire Is Disintegrating
Thinks Bernard Houghton

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, Oct. 27.

In an exclusive interview to the "Chronicle," Mr. Bernard Houghton, retired I.C.S.-man, well-known to Indian readers, said: "We are now back to Birkenhead. Mailed fist and no nonsense." Frank Imperialism is much better for India's cause than slushy talk and empty phrases to which India has been treated during the past two years.

INDIA MUST MAKE BOLD BID FOR FREEDOM.

It is certain that India is now to be ruled on Conservative lines, but financial crisis will give them more than enough to think about at home. At such a time India must not forget that to-day the British Empire is either disintegrating or is in revolt and must make a bold bid for the freedom of her 300 millions starving population."

SPY OR UNBELIEVER

Danish Pilgrim To Mecca
Shot Dead

HOLOMBO WHO WAS
KNOWN AS ALI AHMED

LONDON, Oct. 27.
(SPECIAL CABLE).

Amman (Palestine).—While on pilgrimage to Mecca, the noted Danish journalist, Knud Holombo, was shot dead by the Wahabi tribesmen. Holombo, who was known amongst the Arabs as Ali Ahmed, left Amman by camel a month ago and was shot after crossing the frontier, the Wahabis probably thinking that he was a spy or not accepting him as a true follower of the Prophet.

REPRESSION IN DHARANGADHRA

Nine People's Leaders
Deported

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 27.
message from Dhrangadhra states that six persons of Dharangadhra and three persons of Halvad have been deported.—A.P.

ON FLIGHT TO INDIA

LONDON, Oct. 27.
The Air Force men Cayford and Bett look off for Egypt at 6-45 a.m. to-day.

RECORD FLIGHT TO INDIA.

LONDON, October 27.
The Hamiltons are flying in all British machine, with a range of 1,000 miles. Their route lies via Budapest, Constantinople and Aleppo. They hope also to establish a new record for flight to India.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS NEW ROUTE.

Mr. P.M. Potthecary, Secretary, Pioneer Press, was among the passengers of the City of Baghdad air-mail plane leaving Karachi to-day.

Mr. Potthecary who is paying a visit to London in connection with the Round Table Conference has chosen to go by air with a view to studying the value of Imperial Airways new route to businessmen desiring fastest travel between India and England.—A.P.

Bombay Film Star
Committed To
Sessions

(See Page 7)

30 Million Voters To Go To The Polls

NATIONAL GOVT. CANDIDATES

HOPE TO GET MAJORITY

"Mac" Has Uphill Task

CANARD ABOUT HENDERSON'S
RETIREMENT DENIED

ELECTION QUEUES WAITING SINCE EARLY DAWN DESPITE FOG AND COLD

Girl Voters With Seriousness Of
Determined Statesmen

RUGBY, October 27.

Polling in connection with the General Election is taking place to-day. Early voting was somewhat checked owing to a fog in London, and over a wide area of the home countries. Exceptional interest has, however, been taken in the election and it is probable that despite unfavourable weather, there will be heavy polls.

30 MILLION VOTERS.

About 30 million electors are on the rolls and they are called upon to elect 548 members of the new House of Commons, and 67 have been returned already unopposed. For these 548 seats there are 1219 candidates. Of these, the National Government supporters include 517 Conservatives; 121 Liberals; 39 National Liberal and 21 National Labour candidates.

The polling booths remain open until 9 o'clock to-night and in the majority of districts votes will be counted to-morrow morning and the results declared during the day.

"AIR OF PURPOSEFULNESS AND ABSENCE OF JOKING"

In cities and large towns where constituencies are more compact, the counting of votes will begin immediately after the polling booths close and the results of 15 of these will be made known at night or in the early morning to-morrow.

RESULTS TO BE BROADCAST.

Arrangements have been made by the British Broadcasting Corporation to broadcast the results at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning and most people will listen in their own homes, but a large number of hotels, restaurants and cinemas have arranged for displaying the results.

NOTIONAL GOVT. HOPES.

The expectation of a large National Government majority continues and on the Stock Exchange, this morning, the majorities were quoted at 197/201. In some Northern Constituencies, the results are, however, in considerable doubt, including those in which several Ministers and ex-Ministers are the candidates.

"MAC'S" UPHILL FIGHT.

The Prime Minister has had an uphill fight at Seaham where he is faced with the task of retaining the full strength of the Conservatives and the Liberals and detaching about one-third of the Labour supporters from the opposition candidate, in order to secure a majority. The return of the Dominions Secretary, Mr. J. H. Thomas (Derby), is also uncertain. At Darwen, where the Government vote is split by the Conservative opponent of the Liberal Home Secretary, Sir Herbert Samuel, a close fight is probable. HENDERSON VS. TORY ADMIRAL.

POONA, October 27.

His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, after his return from home paid his first visit to the Council Hall this morning. Though there was no Cabinet meeting, His Excellency spent about two hours with the departmental Secretaries.

It is understood that since his arrival, he was busy giving interviews to leading men.—A.P.

New Parliament To Meet On Nov. 3.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

A Cabinet meeting will be held on Thursday to discuss foreign affairs and the King's speech on the occasion of the State opening of Parliament on November 3. The new Parliament is meeting formally on 3rd November for the session of the Speaker and the swearing in of members.—Reuter.

CANARD ABOUT HENDERSON'S RETIREMENT King to Know Results by Tape Machine.

(SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 27.
While crowds in the streets cheer the results of elections to-night, the King, who returned specially from Sandringham, will hear the results at Buckingham Palace by a tape machine telegraph and wireless till late hour.

Voting continued briskly. There was complete absence of disorders and the poll is likely to be of record size.

Labour headquarters categorically denied the last minute report that Mr. Henderson was resigning from the leadership of the party to make way for a younger man. From his sick bed Mr. Henderson issued a final appeal to electorates to vote Labour and protect the workers standard of living.

The Stock Exchange optimism over the prospects of National Government is fully maintained and "majority" is estimated at from 200 to 204.

RUSH OF VOTERS IN GREY LIGHT OF DAWN

Air Of Purposefulness And
Absence Of Joking

LONDON, Oct. 27.

"Nation or damnation" is the alternative put before the electors by the Nationalist press in the final editions before the morning shown.—B.O.W.

BRITAIN MAY CEDE CYPRUS TO GREECE

Effect Of Present Crisis

LONDON, Oct. 27.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

Alexandria.—A large Cypriot meeting loudly applauded the speech by the Chairman deploring the events in Cyprus and declaring that violence would not achieve the people's aspirations, but that peace and economic development during the next few months would induce Great Britain to hand over the Island to Greece.

INDIA CAN GROW EGYPTIAN COTTON Successful Experiment

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 27.

Dr. Dikshit, proprietor of the Botanical Work, made an experiment to sow Egyptian cotton in his bungalow compound in Shadavag. He claims to have succeeded in his experiment.—A.P.

Two Cabinets In Conclave At Delhi

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE SITS
FOR FIVE HOURS WITHOUT
TAKING DECISION

VICEROY'S COUNCIL REVIEWS OPPOSITION TO "PLUNDER BILL"

(From Our Special Representative).

NEW DELHI, Oct. 27.

To-day the two Cabinets held their respective meetings over one of which Lord Willingdon presided and the other over which Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Congress President, presided.

What transpired at the Viceroy's House, will, as usual, remain a secret until administratively announced. This was the first meeting of the season at Delhi when all the members, except Sir C.P. Ramaswami Iyer were present. Presumably, the discussion related to the views of the commercial and other public bodies on the Supplementary Finance Bill.

What happened at the other end of Delhi (Dr. Ansari's residence) is said to be confidential, but I know definitely, that discussions, which lasted five hours, were mostly in the form of a general consultation on the points contained in the agenda. No conclusion was reached on any material issue. The absence of Mr. Subhas Bose was regretted but the Committee gratefully recorded the appreciation of the labours of Mr. Aney in settling the Bengal Election Dispute. Though the two contending parties in Calcutta are said to have arrived at an understanding, the relations between the two are, by no means cordial. The arrival of Mr. Nirmal Chander this evening may enable the Committee to have a clearer appreciation of the respective view-points of the two parties.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is disposed and could not attend to-day's deliberations. The Congress Working Committee is meeting to-morrow at Maulana Azad's residence in order to facilitate his taking part in the discussions.

CONGRESS AND R.T.C.

Dr. Alam is arriving to-night from Lahore. All other members were present to-day, while those specially invited were also present. The R.T.C. was not before the Committee and is not expected to be discussed.

to be discussed. Private correspondence between Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, according to well-informed Congress circles, is suggestive of a feeling of optimism that in spite of the absence of a communal agreement, some good would result from the Congress participation in the R.T.C. and that it would not be a case of Gandhi turning empty-handed.

U.P. AGRARIAN SITUATION

Discussion at to-day meeting centred on the agrarian situation in U.P. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who has had cable correspondence with Mahatma Gandhi, explained the case of the tenants with remarkable lucidity, force and conviction. It appears that during the last 30 years while in the case of rents collected from the tenants totals 7 crores, the increase in revenue paid by the zemindars to Government has been only 70 lakhs. Moreover, the cultivated area in U.P. has decreased during the last few months and agricultural distress is very keen. In short, Pandit Jawaharlal tried to make out a strong case for starting No-Tax Campaign in U.P.

My own reading is that the Committee, as a whole, would hesitate to approve of the suggestion.

The Committee would rather wait till Mahatma Gandhi's return to India. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will put forward specific remedy at the meeting to-morrow.

Meanwhile a telegram has been received from Allahabad to the effect that there would be a conference between the Settlement Officer, the Collector and the Commissioner of Allahabad on the one side, and Pandit Jawaharlal and Mr. Purshotamdas Tandon on the other in order to solve the problem of rent remission in Allahabad. What the effect of this news will be on to-morrow's meeting remains to be seen.

There was very little talk about the situation in Gujarat, because the enquiry by Mr. Gordon is already in progress.

No Play Before Swaraj !

QUADRANGULAR
CRICKET POSTPONED

BOMBAY, Oct. 27.

Mr. J.B. Boman-Behrani, the Mayor of Bombay, at the instance of the Citizens' Conciliation Committee, convened a meeting of the various representatives of the four Gymkhanas this evening at the Corporation Hall to consider the question of holding the Quadrangular Cricket Matches during the ensuing cold season.

The consensus of opinion at this meeting was in favour of these matches being played but it was decided to postpone further consideration of the question until the results of the Round Table Conference are known.

What Gandhiji Cabled To Pt. Jawaharlal

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 27.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru before leaving for Delhi discussed the text of the reply he had received from Gandhiji to his cable on the agrarian situation in the United Provinces. The reply read:—

"Dear cable. You should unhesitatingly take necessary steps to meet every situation. Expect nothing here.—A. P."

PARLEYS FOR PEACE

U. P. Govt. Confers
With Jawaharlal

BENARSES, Oct. 27.

An Allahabad message to the local daily "to-day" states that the U.P. Government was in communication with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru regarding the agrarian unrest in Allahabad yesterday morning before Pandit Jawaharlal's departure for Delhi to attend the Congress Working Committee meeting.

As a result of the conversations, it is likely that the Settlement Officer, the Collector and the Commissioner of Allahabad will confer shortly with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Purshotamdas Tandon and other Congress leaders in order to evolve a formula for the solution of the problem of rent remissions in Allahabad.—A.P.

(Latest News See Stop Press.)

ready in progress. From my conversations with the Congress leaders, I gather that there is considerable satisfaction at the fact that the Punjab Muslim Nationalist Conference was a great success and that no less than 212 delegates attended from 18 to 26 districts of the Punjab, thus representing the progress which the Nationalist Muslim opinion is making in the communal-ridden U.P. of India.

FRONTIER DISPUTE.

Khan Abdul Ghafoor Khan took a silent part in to-day's conversations, but he is here more for a settlement between the two rival Congress sections in the Frontier. All indications seem to suggest that a perfect agreement will shortly prevail.

The only other important news in Congress circles is that no less than 8-1/2 lacs of rupees worth of Khaddar was sold during the "Gandhi Jayanti Week" out of the 16 lacs worth stock lying with the All-India Spinners Association. It must be noted there is yet a large stock in the possession of non-officials which has not yet been estimated.

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Rupee One

For First Fifteen Words

One Rupee

For Each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required.

Not necessary for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

AGENTS WANTED—Wanted DISTRICT AGENTS for Khaddar, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Sholapur, Nasik, Kolaba and Satara. Terms extremely liberal. Men of status and influence only need apply to: Mohan Sons and Co., Chief Agents, THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE PERSONS on Rs. 75/- plus Rs. 25/- as T.A. P.M. to open branches and Sale Depots for our Tea packed and loose, medicines etc. Investment of Rs. 100/- or such essential. INLAND TRADERS' (INDIA) LTD., 42, Beniala Lane, CALCUTTA.

WANTED—AGENTS, Bombay and outside high-grown teas. Can work part time. Liberal Commission. Security Essential. NANDAL RAMDAS & CO., 81, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED FOR OVERSEAS—Qualified and competent ACCOUNTANTS, STATION MASTERS, COMPOUNDERS, LINO-TYPE MACHINE OPERATORS, YARD FOREMEN and SHUNTERS. And for Bombay, HEAD TIME-KEEPERS, SHARE TRANSFER CLERKS and ELECTRICIANS. Apply immediately in person, with original certificates to P. DUBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractor, Sultan Muzil, Chira Bazaar, Girgaon Road, Bombay.

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET—On Khar-Road, 14th Road, P.C. No. 400, ground floor of one storied building TO LET immediately. Very airy and commodious. Accommodation one big hall with dining-room combined, two bed-rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, privy with flush system, very sanitary and clean, facing west, with a nice compound all round. For rent and other particulars see B. V. Poonegar on 1st Floor.

AVAILABLE for respectable families of all communities few airy, well lighted double and single ROOMS, attached with bath, kitchen, water and electric lights, rent Rs. 30/- and 20/- respectively in new buildings of Cassim Mitha situated in independent large compound near B. B. Rly., Lower Parel, Station, near Municipal Market. Apply on premises or phone No. 20556.

TO LET—The First Floor of No. 33, Cathedral Street, Bhulshwar, seven commodious rooms, with exclusive privies and two bath-rooms, from 1st of Kartak Sud next. Inquire at third floor.

INDEPENDENT GARAGES with or without chauffeur, ROOMS available with whole-day water supply, behind Standard Motor Car Company, Queens Road. Apply on premises or phone No. 29656.

Educational

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleswar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.

WANTED—TO KNOW that THE CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Lucknow, trains candidates for the subordinate Engineering Services. Apply for the prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.

MATHERAN S. LORD'S CENTRAL HOTEL with electric lights and all home comfortable book for 'Devali' holidays also BUNGALOWS TO LET.

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

WANTED—COMPLETE MACHINERY in perfect working order for toilet soap manufacture. Apply Box No. 1220, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

WANTED—100 second-hand litho stones, size 12" by 16". Apply to Box No. 1221, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

Loans

WANTED—LOAN of Rs. 1,800 on security of Life Policy of larger amount, fully paid but maturing hereafter. Please write to "KAKA" C/o Dunbar Bar, Jacob Circle, Bombay.

Profession

CONSULT the wonderful Egyptian Spiritualist MAHOMED BEY now at Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate, Room No. 28. For five rupees he will read and give written answers for three questions on your paper, while retaining in your possession with correct predictions. Questions by post, please address to his Special Office at Ballard Estate, 2nd floor, Wakefield House, Fort, Bombay.

FREE, FREE, FREE—Consult LIBRA, B.A., LL.B., about your future. Hundreds of clients completely satisfied. For a free partial test-reading send date, time and place of your birth, with 6 a.s. stamps for postage, etc. If you want also your (English) horoscope send 12 a.s. stamps. Post Box No. 2057, Bombay No. 2.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch.	per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-9
2nd Insertion	Rs. 4-5-6
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-5-6
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 4-5-6

Movable Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

From WEDNESDAY, the 21st October, 1931, the offices of The Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., The Minerva Mills, Ltd., Messrs. N. Sirur & Co., will be REMOVED from 19, Bank Street, Bombay,

to TEMPLE BAR BUILDINGS, 70, Forbes Street, (Opposite King's Statue), Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

The 41ST EXHIBITION will be held at the Town Hall, Bombay in January, 1932. For prospectus apply to the HON. SECRETARY, Bombay Art Society, Secretariat, Fort, Bombay.

Public Notices

THE OSMANSHAH MILLS, LIMITED. (Incorporated in Hyderabad-Deccan.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th day of November, 1931, to the 20th day of November, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, CURRIMBOY EBRAHIM AND SONS, LIMITED. Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Dated 28th October, 1931.

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TRADE MARK CAUTION.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. PARAGON PRODUCTS COMPANY of Wiltet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, are the Owners and Proprietors of the following Trade Marks:—

(1) JUVENOL.
(2) HEALPOINT.
(3) SYRUP GRIPEX.
(4) FLASH.

Used in respect of Patent Medicines, Battery Charging Solutions and other articles of a similar nature and merchandise imported or otherwise dealt with by them; and that any fraudulent imitation thereof or other infringement of their rights will be dealt with according to Law.

A Declaration in respect of the said Trade Marks has been registered in British India under the Indian Registration Act XVI of 1908.

N. S. GUBBI and CO., Patent & Trade Mark Agents, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

Tenders for the works of—

(1) Providing cement concrete foundations at Girgaum Road from Sandhurst Road junction to Gowalla Tank Road.

(2) Providing cement concrete foundations at Sandhurst Road (north side) from Gopitha to Parel Road.

will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Friday, the 6th day of November, 1931.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. Five each, to any one deputed to receive them, by the Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade Works, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK, Ag. City Engineer, Municipal Offices, Bombay, 27th October, 1931.

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NOTICE.

The Government of Bombay have accorded their sanction to the raising of a Loan of Rs. 20 lakhs at 5 per cent by the Ahmedabad Municipality for asphalt roads and electric installation in two instalments of Rs. 10 lakhs each under their General Department Resolution No. 2441, dated the 17th September, 1931.

The Ahmedabad Municipality proposes to raise the first instalment of Rs. 10 lakhs on the 30th November, 1931. The Municipality proposes to invest in this loan from about Rs. 6 to 8 lakhs out of its own various funds in addition to the amount to be raised from the public. Sealed tenders are invited from the public so as to reach the Chief Officer on or before the 14th November, 1931. The detailed prospectus of the loan and the tender forms can be obtained from the Chief Accountant of the Municipality on application. Interest will be paid from 30th November, 1931, or from the date on which the amount of the debentures allotted in full is paid into the Municipal Treasury, whichever is later.

(Sd.) G. V. MAVALANKAR, President, Ahmedabad Municipality, Municipal Office, Ahmedabad, 19th October, 1931.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

SEALED ALTERNATIVE TENDERS are invited to the address of the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality before 4 P.M. on or before the 14th of November, 1931, regarding 2" asphaltic treatment for the following roads:—

(1) KAPASIA BAZAR ROAD,
(2) JARDON ROAD,
(3) JAMALPUR ROAD,
(4) VALLABHBHAI ROAD.

Copy of the tender and specification can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of Re. 1/- for each of the roads. Earnest money at the rate of 1 per cent, should accompany each tender without which no tender will be considered.

The Municipality does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. S. MALIK, I. S. E., Municipal Engineer, Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Engineer's Office, Ahmedabad, 26th Oct., 1931.

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THE POONA ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Bombay House, Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE POONA ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company (Bombay House, No. 24, Bruce Street, Bombay), on FRIDAY the 6th day of November, 1931, at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon when the following resolutions will be proposed:—

(1) That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rs. 20,00,000 by the creation of 10,000 additional Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each, raising for dividend and in all other respects 'pari passu' with the existing Ordinary Shares in the Company.

(2) That 2,500 of the said additional Ordinary Shares be offered in the first instance, at a premium of Rs. 40 to the members of the Company in proportion as nearly as may be to the number of shares held by them respectively and upon the footing that the premium plus Rs. 50 per share (making together Rs. 90) shall be paid to the Company on acceptance of the offer and the balance of Rs. 50 on 1st February 1932, and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled and limiting a time within which the offer, if not accepted, accompanied by payment of the first instalment as aforesaid, will be deemed to be declined, and that the Directors be empowered to dispose of the shares not taken in response to such offer as they consider expedient in the interests of the Company.

(3) That the said 2,500 Ordinary Shares shall rank for dividend as fully paid shares from 1st January 1932.

(4) That the remaining 7,500 additional Ordinary Shares shall be issued hereafter at such time and upon such terms and conditions, and either at premium or otherwise as the Directors shall determine but subject nevertheless to the condition that the said shares shall be offered in the first instance to all the then members in proportion to the amount of the capital held by them.

Should the above-mentioned resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a further Extraordinary General Meeting, and such meeting will be held on Friday, the 27th day of November, 1931 at the same time and place, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, confirming such resolutions as Special Resolutions accordingly.

By Order of the Board, THE UNITED EASTERN AGENCIES, LTD., Managing Agents, P. J. KANCA, Secretary.

Bombay House, Municipal Office, Ahmedabad, 19th October, 1931.

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Public Notices

THE STANDARD MILLS CO. LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Standard Mills Co., Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation) will be held at the Office of the Company, at 29, Rustom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, at 2.0 P.M. (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 7th November, 1931, where the undersigned will lay before the Meeting a Statement with respect to the proceedings in and position of liquidation, upto 15th March, 1931, in pursuance of Section 216 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

Dated this 27th Day of October, 1931.

MAFATLAL GAGALBHAI, NAVINCHANDRA MAFATLAL, Liquidators.

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NOTICE.

MR. GAJANAN RAO (Late of Messrs. Hoar and Co.) has now severed his connection with them and started an independent Tailoring and Outfitting business of his own. He has had a long and varied business and Tailoring experience in India and in Europe, extending over 25 years, of which 16 years were spent in Messrs. Hoar and Co. and he will now have the pleasure of placing his experience and skill at the disposal of his numerous friends and supporters. A visit to his new premises is cordially invited.

GAJANAN RAO, Pro. The Radiant Tailoring Shop, Opp. Aibless Baug, Charni Road, Bombay.

R6099

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BARJORJI GUSTADJI ANKLESARIA and Bai COOVERBAI HORMASJI KARANI of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, have in pursuance of a power of sale reserved to them under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 14th day of June, 1926, and made between Taherali Mulla Noorbhai and Fazalali Bagasji, the Mortgagees of the one part and the said Mr. Barjorji Gustadji Anklesaria and Bai Cooverba Hormasji Karani, the Mortgages of the other part have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to one of our clients. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lien, charges, trust maintenance, easements, or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, at 95, Esplanade Road (Ash Lane), Fort, Bombay, within 14 days of the date hereof, otherwise no notice will be taken of such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and other structures standing thereon situate at Grant Road, outside the Fort, in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 680 square yards or thereabouts which said piece or parcel of land are registered along with other land in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 12, New No. 13489-13490, Old Survey No. 182 and New Survey No. 5987 and Cadastral Survey No. 135 of Tardeo Division and are assessed by the Municipality under "D" Ward No. 3963, and formerly Street No. 267-B, and now Street No. 305-A, and are bounded as follows:— that is to say, on or towards the North by other property of the Mortgagees mortgaged to the Vendors, on or towards the East by the property of Ardeshir Kharsedji Powwalla, on or towards the South partly by the property of Mancharam and partly by the property of Bai Rahimbibi and on or towards the East by the private road.

Dated this 27th day of Oct. 1931.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRAJI, Purchasers' Attorneys.

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Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MOHANDAS RATTONJI of Vile Parle by his lawfully constituted Attorney his son Harkisondas Mohandas, has agreed to sell to my client, the property described in the schedule hereunder written free from all incumbrances whatsoever. All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said property of portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, partnership, sale, share, trust, will, possession, or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office in "Vasant Niwas" Building, at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Vile-Parle, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, bearing Final Plot Number 64 of the Town Planning Scheme Number 3 of Vile-Parle, and admeasuring 1170 square yards or thereabouts, together with all the structures and buildings, compounds, privies and wells standing thereon, and all which piece of land is bounded as follows: that is, on or towards the North by Final Plot No. 65-C, belonging to Nagardas Dharsey and Amritlal Bakore Pandya, on or towards the South by the Pond Gawthan Road, on or towards the East by the Rashtriya Shala Road, and on or towards the West by Final Plot No. 65-B, belonging to Dr. Suleimanji Mahamadali.

Dated, at Andheri, this 25th October, 1931.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court.

3835

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS. Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will, (THIS DAY), WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, in one lot in the compound of Bandra Slaughter House:—

A large lot of Corrugated Iron Sheets of various sizes and gauges.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.

Auctioneers, 123, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY at Bellasis Road known as Hashamia Building in Suit No. 422 of 1925. The Honourable the Advocate General vs. Abdul Sakoor Ismail and others. The undersigned will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th November, 1931, at 4.30 P.M. (S.T.) at the premises the following under instructions from Dr. T. M. Kajiji, the Receiver appointed in the above suit by the Order dated the 23rd January, 1931, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated 24th November, 1930, passed in the above suit:—

Quit and Ground Rent Tenure land with the tenements and dwelling house standing thereon situate at the South side of Bellasis Junction Road, Bombay, admeasuring about 465 square yards bearing Collector of Land Revenue Old No. 523, 2876, 2848, and 2375, New No. 7773 Old Survey No. 4367, 2421 and 4367; New Survey No. 3379 and Cadastral Survey No. 1349 of Byculla Division, Municipal Ward No. 687 and Street Nos. 63 and 75.

Full particulars and conditions of sale from Messrs. Dabholker and Jeshtaram, Attorneys for Dr. T. M. Kajiji the Receiver, 89, Esplanade Road or from the undersigned.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO., Auctioneers.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

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Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 14,55,000

Head Office: Mandvi, Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhol, Pethad, Patan, Sidpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.

DIRECTORS: Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E. (Chairman). Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad.

Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B. Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.

R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda. Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn), Bar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

Raja Harna Bhabhai Rajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works, Ltd., Baroda.

Seth Bansukhbhai Motilal of the Shorock Mills, Ltd., Ahmedabad. CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application. SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent. per annum.

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C. E. RANDLPH, General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September, 1905. (Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1905).

Head Office: Oriental Buildings, Bombay. BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange, (Shank Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

London Agents: The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Capital Subscribed Rs. 1,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 22,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

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INDUSTRY & FINANCE.

Labour View Of Banking Reform

News of the impending dissolution of the Government, announced from the platform this afternoon to the eight hundred delegates attending the Labour Party Conference, gave rise to a memorable scene of enthusiasm.

It fell to Mr. Arthur Henderson to make the announcement shortly after half-past three, and the conference was in the middle of a spirited discussion upon unemployment cuts. Hardly had Mr. Henderson reached the words "Parliament is to be dissolved" in his opening sentence than a terrific burst of cheering drowned his utterance and hundreds of delegates were on their feet, waving agenda sheets and lending their voices to the outburst.

Mr. Henderson, who was moved to say "I need not ask 'Are we downhearted?'" was allowed to complete this announcement, the first word of which saw Mr. George Lansbury on his feet, calling for "Three cheers for Socialism and our campaign!"

BANKING POLICY.

Mr. Pethick-Lawrence, in a loudly applauded speech, submitted the resolution on monetary and banking policy, which was in the following terms:

"This conference, believing that the depression and unemployment in recent years in this country have been considerably aggravated by the deflationary policy recently pursued and by the restoration of the gold standard in 1925, reaffirms its view that the banking and credit system of the country cannot continue to be left in private hands, and demands that it shall be brought under public control. It further recommends the formation of a National Investments Board with statutory powers in relation to both home and foreign investment."

It expresses the conviction that the aim of monetary policy should be to stabilise wholesale prices at a reasonable level. It would therefore condemn either currency inflation or any fresh attempt at deflation in order to force sterling back to the old gold parity. It recommends that this country should take the initiative in causing an international conference to be called with the object of arriving at a concerted monetary policy which will enable the world's resources to be made available for the peoples who to-day are starving in the midst of plenty.

CAPITALISM COLLAPSING.

Before August, he said, the structure of capitalism was standing intact. To-day the keystone of the arch had fallen out, and capitalism was breaking to pieces before our eyes. He was not referring only to going off the gold standard but to the whole system of finance. In face of the world crisis the only remedy of the bankers had been to cut wages. War-debt interest had remained sacrosanct.

They would be told that this poor country had lost so much prestige by going off the gold standard that it could not possibly take the initiative asked for in the resolution. But this country was still immensely strong. It still had an immensely important part in the world, and was still the heart of the industry and commerce of the world. All this that they were hearing from their Tory friends was all in keeping with the campaign of capitalism against this country which has been waging during the last ten years.

The banking system of this country could not be left where it was. The Bank of England as a private institution was to-day an anachronism. Many of its decisions were more important to the welfare of the people than the decisions of the Government itself, or else these were merely the decisions of the Government who were able to shelter themselves under the wing of the Bank of England and pretend they had nothing to do with them.

A LIVE POLICY.

The resolution was not a pious one. It was an immediate policy to be put into immediate effect. If they failed to take this power the Socialist Government could be frustrated in its policy by the financial interests of this country, just as the late Government was frustrated.

The world crisis to-day was not one of scarcity but of abundance. That was why this economic stunt was not merely tragic, but ridiculous. We had to develop a technique of plenty instead of a technique of scarcity. The capitalist system would not give them that.

The old system was a washout. (Loud applause.) They must have progress to have serenity. Were they going to take this opportunity, or say they were afraid and hark back to something which had gone? He did not believe the people were going to take that course. He believed they were going out with both hands to seize the great opportunity that was being offered to

build up a new system of finance and industry.

Mr. George Latham seconded.

"CONTROL NOT ENOUGH."

Mr. E. F. Wise, M.P., on behalf of the I.L.P., moved to insert words demanding ownership as well as control, and to add after "credit system" the following clause: "including the Bank of England and the joint-stock banks."

He contended that control was not enough. The public-houses were under control, but the brewers got the profits. He reminded the Conference that the joint-stock banks controlled about 30 per cent of the credit of the country and therefore must not be left out of public ownership and control.

MR. BEVIN

Mr. Ernest Bevin said he had long been trying to get trade unionist and Labour people to abandon the hope of achieving Socialism by taxation, and to turn instead to achieving Socialism by socialising the sources of credit and the real tools of industry.

Economic events had now forced upon people a perception of this necessity. They had got to make it clear to the public that the issue in the next election was not the giving of a doctor's mandate to deal with a medical dilemma, but was really the bankers versus the people.

The bankers were under no delusion. That was why they called into their service the highest in the land. They flattered the Labour leaders and tried to cause a big split in the party. Ever since the war trade unionists who had to meet employers round the table had been trying to find solutions to problems which neither side had created and the solution of which was not in their hands.

In 1921 there had to be a readjustment of wages, and probably at that time he was regarded as weak because he was not then prepared to accept the challenge. But adjustments took place in relation to the currencies of the world, which, if the capitalists had had any sense, they would never have disturbed.

THE RETURN TO GOLD.

The result of these adjustments was a considerable restoration of British trade, and in 1924, they would remember, there was a gradual increase in wages, and the debt on the Unemployment Insurance Fund fell to £6,000,000. It was claimed to have been due to the existence of a Labour Government. It was not due to the existence of any Government, but to the fact that there had been readjustments made over the whole economic sphere to the pre-war basis.

But two or three events occurred. One was the American debt settlement. That settlement was made in gold, and the British pound stood at that time, he believed, at about 3.50 in relation to the dollar. The British Treasury was anxious to balance the Budget and a return was made to the gold standard. Let them remember that the Committee which was appointed to return to the gold standard was appointed by Mr. Snowden, who had been a gold standard man all through. The main concern was to force up the value of the pound so that American dollars could be bought more cheaply to meet American debt.

In that way one of the biggest errors of calculation was made that any body of men could make. That error was made by ex-Treasury officials like Lord Bradbury and others. The idea was that wages and wage costs could be reduced by 12-15 per cent by sheer manipulation of the Bank rate.

Now it should be borne in mind that, in the creation of credit, for every million pounds worth of credit created by the Bank of England the joint-stock banks created ten millions. Equally, when credit was restricted, the proportion was ten to one. Therefore, when you resorted to deflation and the restriction of credit the reduction by the Bank of England by £1,000,000 meant the calling in from industry of £10,000,000 by the joint-stock banks, and that calling in was operated by the method known as pressure.

RESULTS OF PRESSURE.

Any method that relied upon pressure instead of plan was an anachronism. The pressure came first of all on the employer and the business man, and he thought trade unionists would agree that very few employers really knew what it was that hit them. The business man found his overdraft called in. He had to put goods on the market at below the cost of production. He had to sell, and to discharge his workers, and then we were told

that what was wanted to adjust the situation was a number of "healthy bankruptcies." That was Sir Josiah Stamp's view. Well, healthy bankruptcies meant unemployment, and when they had done their deadly work we would get to the new price level, and industry would start again.

To leave ourselves to the forces of such a method, said Mr. Bevin, was not only criminally against the interests of our men, women and children, it was a crime against civilisation itself. Right from 1918 he had seen that sooner or later this situation would arise. All along he had appealed to them to tackle the question of the gold standard and the basis of finance.

During his two years' work on the Macmillan Commission he appealed to every member to face up to an alternate method of exchange to the operation of the gold standard, but they all refused. He asked every witness that came before the Commission what could be done to make the system work. Their answer was "an international commission." But he asked them: Suppose the international commission did not come off. What then? The witnesses held up their hands in horror.

"SOCIALISE CREDIT."

He did not think an international conference could be successful on the basis of gold. It must be remembered that when they spoke of ownership they must take account of the great discount-houses and acceptance-houses and the discount market and the probability was that by the time the credit was created by the Bank of England it was totally destroyed by the operation of the market. You might talk about socialising the railways, the mines, the land, and so on. But socialise credit, and the rest was easy.

On the Economic Council some of them urged continually for two years that devaluation was better than waiting to be pushed off the gold standard. One well-known banker said at the time that he was opposed to going off the gold standard. A little later that banker met a colleague of the speaker's and said, "I have always been in favour of going off the gold standard." His colleague replied, "Then why didn't you speak for it when Bevin spoke for it on the Economic Council?" The banker's reply was, "I was loyal to my colleagues." If the bankers had learnt loyalty to their colleagues in finance, let those who belonged to Labour be loyal to themselves.

THE BANKERS' POWER.

Commander Kenworthy, M.P., emphasised what Mr. Bevin had said about the acceptance-houses and the international bill brokers, those who borrowed short from America and lent long to Germany. The whole question was simple. The unemployed had it on their banners: Why should we starve in the midst of plenty? He thought the Executive Committee should call together the best brains of the movement and the movement had good brains, and it had men who foretold what had happened—and get them to work out a plan which we might have to apply sooner than many thought.

It was absurd that men could meet in secret in London, New York, or Paris and take decisions on their own responsibility which meant bankruptcy for hundreds of business men, the slowing down of production, and the throwing of millions of heads of families on the industrial scrap-heap. This was a power never exercised by emperor, Pope, or feudal baron. Here lay the issue of the next general election. Many red herrings would, of course, be tried. What did they think Mr. Ramsay MacDonald went on a pious pilgrimage to Chart for? To decide about the red herring of Free Trade versus tariffs, or something of that kind.

Mr. Enil Davies, candidate for Moss Side, said they were taking this financial crisis as if it were an act of God, like an earthquake. The causes of the crisis were first the campaign to bring down the Labour Government in this country, and the unsound basis of the London money market of late years. The Tory campaign was meant for home consumption, but bankers abroad read in our papers of the downward path of this country, and what was intended merely to be an election dodge turned out to be an avalanche that brought down the pound.

He was against the I.L.P. view because if you had control of the Bank of England you controlled the rate of money charged to every industry. The amendment did not matter; the resolution was quite strong enough. The bankers knew what it meant. "At every street corner you used to see a public-house," concluded the speaker. "You now see a bank, and

I do not know which has done the greater harm." (Laughter.)

An amendment that the aim of monetary policy should be to provide a reliable measure of value rather than merely to stabilise wholesale prices at a reasonable level was moved by Mr. A. Woodbury, but following an appeal by Mr. Pethick-Lawrence that the

conference should stick to the original words of the resolution, the amendment was lost and the resolution was carried, the I.L.P. amendment being rejected.

LABOUR'S TRADE POLICY.

A resolution on trade policy was then introduced by Mr. W. Graham. It was in the following terms:

"This conference declares that any attempt to bolster up capitalism by a general system of tariffs would artificially increase the cost of living, enrich private interests at the expense of the community, and further prejudice international co-operation. Whilst tariffs would permanently injure our shipping and export trades they would not be effective in reducing unemployment, in promoting industrial efficiency or in adjusting the balance of trade."

"The Labour party demands a vigorous trade policy by way of deliberate organisation and development, on a definite plan, of those forms of economic activity which will produce the highest standard of life for the people of this country. As a first step the most important basic industries such as power, transport, and iron and steel, should be reorganised as public utilities. They should be converted into public services conducted in the national interest and with such control of prices as is necessary to enable British industry to compete in world markets."

"Wherever necessary import boards will be created with wide powers either of regulation or purchase, as may be appropriate, to assist in the organisation of our export trade, export boards in connection with each of the principal industries will be created. Any special assistance to be afforded by these import and export boards will be dependent upon the acceptance by the industry concerned of an adequate measure of public ownership or control, the adoption of efficient methods of production, the maintenance of good conditions of employment, and the protection of the consumer."

"As stated in Labour and the Nation, the Labour party regards co-operation as an indispensable element in the Socialist commonwealth, and looks forward to the time when it will include every member of the community. Labour will work in the fullest alliance with co-operators, will take constant counsel with them in elaborating its policy, and will utilise their long experience and specialised knowledge to build the new social order."

LABOUR AND TARIFFS.

The Socialist movement, said Mr. Graham, had always made plain that neither Free Trade nor protection would solve our industrial problem, but they also appreciated that it was of vital importance that they could not at this particular time be committed to any particular system of tariffs. Since this country departed from the gold standard the situation had changed, because one of the effects of that departure was to impose a tariff which might be 15 or 20 per cent, or whatever the figure might be as the pound fluctuated—restricting imports into this country by reason of their higher prices and stimulating exports in the form of an export bounty. Therefore it might be argued that for the time being and throughout the course of this election and even beyond, some form of tariff protection was in force. But they must observe very carefully the effects of a change of that kind upon the great masses of the people.

"The bill which was introduced in Parliament yesterday to prevent profiteering may be conveniently and moderately described as an absolute fraud—(laughter)—because it does not attempt the control of the ownership of supplies. It is a piece of downright window-dressing for the purpose of the election."

Very shortly there must be an upward movement in prices, whatever regulation or interference this Government tried to enforce. Side by side with that they had the attack on the social services, the reductions in wages or salaries, which were beyond question a part of that policy as applied to industry, the cuts in unemployment benefits, and super-imposed on all these reductions in income, they had this inevitable increase in prices and a worsening of the economic position of millions of people.

These were circumstances which

faced us with the approach of this winter, which must become all question be one of the hardest in British experience on the home front, if we might so describe it.

THE CONSERVATIVES' GOAL.

It would be disastrous to embark upon any Protectionist policy for those reasons, but it would also be disastrous abroad. Since 1927 there had been a consensus of some opinion towards a progressive reduction in tariff barriers. There were nearly thirty Customs unions within Europe and the surprising thing was that in the presence of those barriers we did any trade at all. They had undoubtedly contributed to the distress of recent times.

That course had been aggravated by the futile attempt to pursue a policy of Reparatations and the attempt to maintain the gold standard. The accumulative effect had been to crush a great deal of healthy industry which might otherwise have begun.

"Make no mistake. In this election, whatever the formula or absence of formula on which they are going to fight, the Tories are going to stand for a full-blown tariff policy, and that is absolutely useless unless it extends beyond manufactured goods to agricultural products or to imported foodstuffs. That involves, if it is to be effective at all, an increase in the cost of living. They are going to fight on that basis, and the moment they have used our existing leaders and a section of the Liberals they will behave to them exactly like the Coalition behaved to Lloyd George in 1918: they will tip them quite publicly overboard, and they will have a free hand for an extreme tariffist policy."

They would use that for organised purposes in Europe, and what would happen would be that this country would become involved in tariff strife which, among other things, would determine the magnificent work done by the Foreign Office in European reconciliation by their leaders in the past few years. That would be sowing the seed in the economic field of the recurrence of war.

"A SAVAGE ELECTION."

But having made that attack upon a tariff policy they did not stop there, like the Liberals. They had the positive alternative of a complete reorganisation of industry and commerce on Socialist lines. This was going to be one of the "most savage elections of modern times." Let the make the most of its opportunity to demonstrate to the electorate the remarkable change that had overtaken our industrial system, and the inevitable tendency toward some form of public ownership or control that was manifested.

Mr. Graham referred to the examples of the London Passenger Transport railways, iron and steel, and mines. He knew the present operation of the Coal Act of 1930 was a cruel process, because it made no provision for displaced labour. But the reorganisation must go on, and in due course the great industries must be built up on a basis of public ownership. When they converted a majority of the people the transition need not be slow; it might in many of our largest industries be by rapid indeed.

"Mrs. Ayton Gould seconded the resolution."

An amendment from Bodmin affirmed the principle that economic and industrial planning on Socialist lines involved measures for the organisation of imports and exports as well as of internal trade, and in particular for the protection of the British workers' standards by dealing with the importation of goods produced by labour paid at lower rates and employed under worse conditions than those recognised by trade unions in similar industries in this country.

Mr. Reid, who moved this, said they ought not to be bound by Free Trade in the way the resolution showed, and spoke of "the unregulated chaos of imports" which was Free Trade. He asked if they would get most-favoured-nation treatment from other countries when their goods were only allowed to enter by leave of an imports board, and added that when they told the electors that they were Free-traders, but approved of the regulation of imports, they would be thought either fools or knaves. Socialist economic planning and Free Trade did not go together.

WORKERS' PART IN CONTROL. Mr. J. W. Walker, M.P. (Iron and Steel trades) said they had so long been dominated by the Free Trade theory and the Tories by tariff reform that it seemed to be impossible to get the subject

(Continued on page 10.)

RAILWAY RATES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

PLEA FOR RETENTION.

(BY A. S. IYENGAR.)

In the name of Retrenchment many things will take place but every proposal requires careful examination in the larger and longer interests of the public and not the immediate interests of economy. I was reading the recommendations of the Railway Retrenchment Sub-Committee while the Sub-Committee deserves congratulations for the lucidity with which they have submitted their views and, what more, the way they have referred for an expert examination all the inconvenient questions which came within the purview of the Committee. I cannot congratulate them on every piece of recommendation.

In their craze for reduction of expenditure, they have made some ludicrous proposals for the winding up of useful public institutions. While no one can dispute the application of the axe to every department of the Government at the present time of great financial stringency, the wholesale abolition of scientific departments, technical bodies and other useful public institutions cannot be viewed with equanimity. The right method to approach this question is to reduce the cost to the minimum as they have done in the case of the Central Publicity Bureau and its London Office, or to amalgamate correlating departments such as Accounts and Audit. Take, for instance, the case of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee. That a committee composed entirely of non-officials appointed at the instance of the Assembly should have recommended the winding up of such a useful body which was set up after long public clamour and in deference to the wishes of the Legislative Assembly passes one's comprehension.

GENESIS OF COMMITTEE.

Let us see how and why the Committee came into being. In the initial stage of railway development in India, when the railways were isolated systems, each system was left to fix its own rates and its main consideration had been so to frame its tariffs as to get the maximum profit out of the working of its lines. Such questions as the development of indigenous industries hardly entered their calculations. Later on when the systems extended and rivalry arose between the various lines, they began to compete for traffic to important ports and trade centres by bidding against each other in low rates. This resulted in disputes between the competing lines and in grievances from the Indian public and traders that the interests of indigenous industries were subordinated to the earnings of dividends and subjected to severe competition with imported foreign articles by the grant of specially low rates from ports to trading centres, that preference was shown to imported articles and to articles of exports as also to certain favoured foreign industries and localities, that the schedule of rates threw heavier burdens on indigenous articles and later on provincial trade and that there was positive discouragement for Indian industries. Forced by public opinion, the Government in order to protect the public against unreasonable charges on the part of the railway administration, promulgated certain principles based on the best recognised practice of the English and American railways by enjoining on the railway administrations (1) that they should give reasonable facilities for public traffic between any two railway stations by the grant of through rates as if they were under one management so that the free movement of the country's produce may not be hampered (2) that there should be no undue

FOURTEEN YEARS' AGITATION. It was under such circumstances and after a fight extending over a number of years that the Railway Rates Advisory Committee was ushered in, and the Retrenchment Committee, have made short work of it by bluntly proposing its abolition. Did they consider for a moment that such eminent personages as the late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Sir Ibrahim Rahimkoba, Sir Feroz-ul-Tammas Thakurdas, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, and a host of others fought tooth and nail for it since 1912 onwards? Mr. Shammukham Chetty himself, strange as it may seem to be, was amongst those who earnestly pleaded in the Assembly for a Rate's Tribunal. Did they consider that it was after 14 years of continuous clamour in the Press, the platform and the Legislature, that a modicum of control on railway rates was obtained in the year of grace 1926? Have they any idea as to what the large number of agriculturists, traders, manufacturers and industrialists, who now get some protection through this nominal court of appeal, think of the proposal to do away with it in the guise of retrenchment? If they had,

(Continued on page 10.)



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INDIAN ARMY EXPENDITURE.

HOW 32 CRORES CAN BE IMMEDIATELY SAVED.

(CONTRIBUTED).

Considerable reduction can be made in the present bloated Army expenditure in India by bringing down the scale of pay and allowances of the British personnel in the Indian Army to the level of the Indian section of that Army. An attempt is made in the present article to deal with a few of the important items of the Army expenditure in which the differences and differentiation between the two parts of the Army—the British and Indian—are very great in respect of the scale of expenditure.

HUGE DIFFERENCE IN PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

Firstly, the main difference between the two scales is that of pay, which, in the case of British soldiers is approximately 4 to 5 times that of the Indian soldier. Secondly, there are certain allowances which are granted exclusively to British soldiers only serving in India, e.g., allowances numbered 7, 12, 13, 2, 3, etc., as shown in the statement below: viz: Furniture allowance to married British soldiers at the rate of Rs. 3 1/2 P.M. per married British soldier; (b) Married soldiers' allowance at the rate of Rs. 30 P.M. per British married soldier; (c) British soldiers' children allowances, at the rate of Rs. 10 P.M. per child up to 4 children, i.e., Rs. 40 per month; (d) Hair-cutting allowance at the rate of Rs. 3 per month per British soldier—this is now included in the consolidated kit and clothing allowance; and (e) A lump-sum of about seven lakhs is expended for the vocational training of British soldiers in India.

Thirdly, there are certain allowances, which are given to the British as well as Indian soldiers, but the rates of the British soldiers are many times higher, e.g., No. 1, Messing Allowance to British soldier is Rs. 6-13-6 per month, while it is only annas ten for the poor Indian soldier, i.e., roughly the British allowance is 11 times more than an Indian soldier's.

When we presume that British soldiers accept the same scale of pay, allowances, etc., as that of an Indian soldier, then the amount saved by the difference and the differentiation in the above would be about 28 to 32 crores and more.

It is this saving that could be utilised for Nation-building programme such as industrial, agricultural, educational and the like.

PLETHORA OF ALLOWANCES.
1. Messing Allowance:—It is an allowance which supplements the regular free rations allowance that is given to British as well as to the Indian. In Indian Regiments this allowance is styled as spices allowance. When the Britishers are replaced by the Indians, ten times of the Indian allowance per British soldier replaced is thus saved, which comes to Rs. 42-1/2 lakhs.

2. Hair-Cutting and Washing Allowance:—From an Indian soldier Rs. 5 are recovered on this account while a British soldier is paid Rs. 3 per head. Thus a saving of 20-1/2 lakhs accrues in addition to a recovery which would amount to Rs. 2-1/4 lakhs making a total of Rs. 22-3/4 lakhs.

3. Kit and Clothing:—This is an allowance issued to British and Indian troops, but the rate of British allowance is as usual much more. British rate is Rs. 5-15-0, while the Indian rate is Rs. 2-15-0. Thus a saving of Rs. 3 per head, making a total saving under this head of Rs. 20-1/2 lakhs. This allowance is granted in aid of the Kit and Clothing issued.

4. Equipment Allowance:—Rs. 3—this is granted in aid of equipment issued, such as Mills Equipment and such as Personal Equipment. The British allowance is Rs. 5/15, while the Indian allowance is only Rs. 2/15 per soldier. When the equipment issued to an Indian soldier is the same as that of a British soldier, why then the difference in the rate of allowance in aid thereof? Saving in this head, therefore Rs. 20-1/2 lakhs.

LEARNING TO BE PROFICIENT.

5. Education Proficiency:—This is an allowance to the British soldier only, to increase the standard of his educational qualifications. It is to be borne in mind that the percentage of literacy between the British and Indian is 85 per cent. and 14 per cent. In spite of this favourable percentage of the British soldier, more attention is paid to raise his standard still, at the cost of Indian soldier who is neglected. In modern armies where operations are carried on scientific bases, education is the basis of effecting intelligent understand-

ing and intelligent actions on the part of a soldier and this is the keynote of the efficiency in the army.

6. Military proficiency:—This is an allowance exclusively to the British soldiers to encourage them to become proficient and efficient in the discharge of their duties as soldiers, whereas the poor Indian soldier is neglected who deserves this, all the more because he is illiterate and backward. This allowance is Rs. 3/- per month per soldier and makes a total of Rs. 20-1/4 lakhs as savings.

HELP TO LIVE DECENTLY.

7. Furniture:—This is an allowance given to a married British soldier for furniture and its upkeep in their homes. It is presumed that a married soldier, who gets an allowance known as marriage allowance or allowance to his wife should also receive additional allowance for the wife's home and furniture. The rate of this allowance is Rs. 3-4-0 per month. The Indian soldiers, who are married perhaps do not know the use of furniture and are, therefore, not burdened (?) with this allowance.

There is also another reason and that is that on account of the poor quarters of the Indian soldiers as compared with the spacious, airy, and roomy quarters of the British soldiers, it has not been deemed desirable to give the Indians the furniture allowance as the quarters are unsuited for the furniture.

In making this calculation, it is to be remembered that all the soldiers in the British Army are not married. Every arm and unit has got a different percentage list, usually it is 4 per cent. in all units generally and more in other departments. This means that every married man on the married list gets this allowance. An Indian soldier although married is not entitled to this allowance. Thus it makes a saving of Rs. 3 lakhs and over calculated on an average percentage at the rate of Rs. 3-4-0.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

8. Vocational training cost:—The budgeted amount is Rs. 6 lakhs, and this is spent in connection with the vocational or industrial training, that is given to the British soldiers of the Indian army in institutions in England such as Hounslow, Chislewood and Stations like Mahu, Nasirabad, Kirkee in India.

This facility is denied to the poor and low-paid Indian soldier who is left out of resources at the evening of his life when pensioned. When the Indian soldier enlists in the huge Indian Army of one lakh and sixty thousand his chance to get the officer's grade is more limited on account of the fact that there is a limited number of Indian commissions, i.e., 3699. Therefore, it was all the more necessary to give every facility to an Indian soldier to fit him up to earn a bare living wage when he is pensioned.

This then is the annual cost of Rs. 6 lakhs which is spent on the vocational training of the British soldiers. This would be automatically saved if the Britisher is replaced by an Indian.

9. Religious service:—The cost incurred on this head is Rs. 7-1/4 lakhs annually. The British religious service expenses as against the Indian religious service expenses are 18 times more. Thus this sum of Rs. 7-1/4 lakhs is saved.

10. British soldiers:—There are sixty thousand British troops in India. If they are replaced by Indians it will automatically make a saving of Rs. 4 crores and 42 lakhs.

11. British N.C.O.s:—If they are replaced by Indian N.C.O.s, it would make a saving of Rs. 21 lakhs excluding allowances.

12. Married soldiers' allowance:—This is an allowance granted to a British soldier for his wife who is married. The saving on this head would be about Rs. 8 lakhs.

13. Soldiers' children allowances:—This is purely a British allowance but is denied to Indian children of the Indian soldier. The limit to draw this allowance is four children per soldier. On this head, a saving of about 6 to 8 lakhs will be made.

SCHOOLS AND SPECIAL BRITISH TEACHERS.

14. British soldiers' children schooling cost:—It comprises the expenses incurred over school masters and mistresses, pupil teachers and assistant pupil teachers, for the maintenance and the running of the Regimental, Brigade, Divisional, and District and Command schools established for

the education of the British soldiers' children. It also includes money spent on books and other appliances, school libraries and for games. The peculiar part of this special feature is that these schools require Britishers only as teachers and they in their turn if and when married are entitled to draw all those allowances for their wives and children.

OFFICERS' ALLOWANCES.

15. British officers' marriage allowance:—On an average it is Rs. 75/- because there are various grades according to ranks in the rate of marriage allowance. A Lt.-Col. draws Rs. 75/-; Major Rs. 90/-; Captain Rs. 100/-; Lt. Rs. 65 and so on. This is an allowance which is given to every officer who is married. There is no such allowance to an Indian officer even though usually all of them are married. To be honest, the Indian personnel is more in need of this allowance on account of their scanty and meagre pay, than a British officer who not only gets 6 to 20 times more pay but in addition various allowances like the Indian Army allowance, marriage allowance, lodging allowance and top of it, a double lodging allowance if he happens to be married. Thus excluding the small number of Lieutenants, who are more often unmarried, it could be seen that an easy saving of Rs. 54 lakhs is the result.

16. Officers' separation allowance:—On an average Rs. 90/- There are various rates according to ranks. Lt.-Col. gets Rs. 120/-; Major Rs. 90/-; Capt. Rs. 60/-; Lt. Rs. 40/-.

17. Married officers' lodging allowances:—Every married officer gets a lodging allowance in lieu of Government quarters. The allowance is given according to various rates as per their ranks, i.e., Col. Rs. 150/-; Major Rs. 110/-; Capt. Rs. 90/-; Lt. Rs. 50/-.

The underlying principle in the allotment of Government quarters is as follows. A Lieut. is given two units, a Captain is given 3 units, a Major 4 units and a Col. 7 units. A unit is equivalent to 250 sq. ft. area or adequate number of rooms—married officers getting one or two units extra, generally according to their rank.

If an officer is married and he has no quarters he gets double the rate of the lodging allowance of his rank.

19. Indian Army allowance:—On an average Rs. 120 to 140/- because the Col. gets Rs. 200/-; Major Rs. 200/-; Capt. Rs. 150/-; Lt. Rs. 100 (one grade), Lt. Rs. 75 (another grade). In all therefore there would be a saving of 50 lakhs.

20. Engineers' pay allowance:—The average of an Engineer's pay allowance is Rs. 65/- because a Col. gets Rs. 160/-; Major Rs. 115/-; Capt. Rs. 70/-; and a Lt. Rs. 45/- Only Engineer units and Sappers battalions get this Technical Engineer's pay allowance. Thus a saving of Rs. 3-1/2 lakhs could be made.

21. R.A.M.C. Pay:—This is another technical pay allowance of the medical branch of the Indian Army. The rate of pay is commensurate with the ranks. A Col. gets Rs. 300/-; Major Rs. 250/200/-; Capt. Rs. 150/125/-; Lt. Rs. 125/100/-. The saving on this head would come to Rs. 3-1/4 lakhs, after making due allowance to the percentage of the non-R.A.M.C. personnel, in the medical service.

22. Command and charge allowance:—So far as these allowances are concerned in units, only five officers of each unit are the recipients of the duty, charge or command allowance. Commandant gets Rs. 300/-; Second-in-command Rs. 50/-; Adj. and Qr. Master Rs. 100/- and Rs. 75/- respectively, and the unit transport officer Rs. 40/- On this head there would be a saving of about Rs. 16 lakhs.

Formerly the Commandant's allowance was Rs. 600 p.m. Each Company commandant got Rs. 250 i.e., in all Rs. 1,000/- Adj. Rs. 400/- and Qr. Master Rs. 300/-.

WHAT THEY COST INDIA.

23. Difference in pay of a British officer in the British unit, and the British officer in an Indian unit:—

	Br. unit	Ind. unit.
Major	1750	1950
Captain	1235	1435
First Lieut.	955	1105
Second Lieut.	825	925
	620	720
	545	620
	490	565

Here are the comparative figures showing the emoluments of a Br. officer in a British unit and a Br. officer in an Indian unit, which speak for themselves.

If this difference is removed and the pay of the officer in the Indian unit is equalized with that of the Br. officer in the British unit,

it would save automatically Rs. 50 lakhs.

TRANSPORTATION.

(24) The cost of Transportation Conservancy, Hot Weather establishment and other miscellaneous charges amount to Rs. 3.25 crores in all, out of which 2.25 crores is the expenditure incurred in India, and one crore is incurred on the head in England.

Of the 2.25 crores expenditure incurred in India a saving of about 1.10 crores could be effected out of the cost of 2.25 crores spent in India on this head.

(25) Payments made in England amount to 13.22 crores; in fact this payment is made to England, as a sort of hire money or maintenance money for the British services in India. We will illustrate only one point, which relates to 1.78 crores paid for the Capital charges of the British troops serving in India at the rate of £25 per year, per British soldier. There are roughly, say 60,000 British soldiers in India, and at the rate of £25 per head the amount will come to £15,00,000, i.e., 1.95 crores of Rs. The British soldier in India is paid 4 times more on an average to that of an Indian soldier. His allowances are very numerous and their rate even is 2 or 3 times more than that of an Indian soldier. Besides he gets the best medical help from his own costly R.A.M.C. service and also he gets the best sanitary quarters. In short, he gets everything best in India, but, over and above this India pays to England a sort of rent or hire money of 1.78 crores as capitulation charges, as stated above.

ADDITIONAL BURDENS ON INDIA.

Secondly, in addition to the above, India pays about 15 to 20 lakhs, as "Unemployment Insurance" money and also another sum for National Health Insurance to the extent of 5 to 7 lakhs. In short, the whole amount of 13.22 crores, the payment of which is made in England, is mostly of the nature as shown above, and hence this huge sum of 13.22 crores would be automatically saved, if only British troops agreed to serve, under the same conditions and the same rate of pay etc., as that of an Indian soldier. Or, if the British soldier cannot obey and serve under an Indian officer (Sandhurst returned Indian Graduate of the same stuff and calibre as a British Officer (as stated by Sir S. Hoare to the R.T.C. delegates in London), then the only way left open is to replace the British service by cheap Indian Service, which would mean a saving of 13.22 crores, the payment of which is made in England for the British service.

Payments made in England on the heads 26 to 31 as shown in the statement are included in the above mentioned sum of 13.22 crores. But, on all these main headings a sum of 21.37 crores is spent in India again.

The money spent in India on the Standing Army, Part A of the Budget is 36.58 crores. The following are the Main Headings:—

(1) Pay and allowances of the fighting services.
(2) Administrative services.
(3) Manufacturing Establishment.

(4) Army Headquarters Staff and commands etc.
(5) Stores and Equipment.
(6) Special services.
(7) Transportation and conservancy.

We have already mentioned saving of the main heads (1) in the items of list numbered from 1 to 22.

INDIAN RATES WILL SAVE CRORES.

On the heads 2, 3, 4, 5 above the following saving could be effected. On No 2 head 2.32 crores; on No 3 head about 60 lakhs; on No. 4 head about 35 lakhs. No. 5 head 1.25 crores (see the attached list numbers 26, 27, 28, 29).

(30) Military Engineering service—a sum of 4.61 crores is spent on this head; out of which 2.10 crores could be saved (see item No. 30).

(31) B. O. Ranks as clerks:—There are thousands of British clerks, store-keepers etc., in the Army service, who alone if replaced by Indian personnel would mean a saving of 1.50 crores.

Thus to sum up we shall be saving a sum from 28 to 32 crores. If only the British troops agreed to serve at Indian rates or otherwise i.e., if the British troops are replaced by Indian troops, the huge saving of 28 to 32 crores could be effected.

India is the only country, which is spending more than 66 per cent of her income on Defence, while other countries spend only 3, 4, 5 or 6 per cent. only.

Thus, this saving of 28 to 32 crores would be greatly beneficial to develop the industrial, educational and other factors, which are quite essential for the Nation Building programme.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon Gramophone records; 4-30 p.m. Gramophone records; 5 p.m. Ladies Hour, Talk by Dr. Mrs. Saibal Ranade on "Antenatal care"; 7 p.m. Selected. Vocal and Instrumental. Violin Solo by Narayan Iyer; 9-20 p.m. Book Talk by "The Bookman".

G. T. TEMPLE:—Crackers will be let off at 9 p.m. to-day (Wednesday), in connection with the celebrations at Goudals Tejal Laxminarayan Temple.

SWADESHI MARKET:—The programme for to-day: 10-11 a.m.—Radio music; 3-6 p.m.—Radio music; 6-8 p.m.—Master Mafathal's national songs; 8-10 p.m.—Mr. Ranjit Balkavi's national songs and Garba-dance.

STEAMER MOVEMENT:—The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tokushima Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 22nd inst. and is expected to arrive here on or about the 19th November.

G. I. P. RY.—On and from 1st November 1931, the departure time of "Deccan Queen" from Victoria Terminus will be 17-16 hours instead of 17-0.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.—Tenders for the purchase of £500,000 Sterling will be received on Friday, the 30th inst. at the usual centres and subject to the usual conditions.

"F" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE:—An urgent meeting of the Council of management of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held on the 30th inst. at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at the Committee's office in Patel. Volunteers who are desirous of enrolling their names in the Hindustani Seva Dal from "F" Ward should get themselves examined from Dr. A. Mukerji M. D. who will examine the Volunteers from "F" Ward District Congress Committee.

INDIAN CAPITAL AND SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Mr. G. P. Upad, B. Sc. (Calif.), M. Sc. (III), U.S.A., Chief Chemist, Bansi Sugar Mills Company, United Provinces, will deliver a lecture on "Indian Capital and Sugar Industry" in the Committee Hall of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, 31 Muzbar Road, Fort, on Thursday, the 29th inst. at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K. C. S. I., President of the Chamber, will preside.

Members of the Chamber and the public are invited to attend.

"F" WARD FLAG SALUTATION.

The monthly flag salutation ceremony of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee was held at Sewri, Koliwada, on Sunday last. The flag was hoisted by Sit. Jindabhai P. Joshi, the president of the "F" Ward D. C. C. who explained the significance of the flag and urged that it is the duty of every Indian to protect the honour of the flag, because it represents the whole nation without distinction of caste, colour or creed.

RAILWAY WORKERS PROTEST MEETINGS AND PROCESSION.

Under the joint auspices of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, the M. C. P. S. Union, and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees Union meetings will be held at the following places at times and dates noted against them to protest against the proposed retrenchment and the wage-cut:—
Wednesday (28th inst.) in the maidan near Patel G. I. P. Station 5-30 a.m.
Thursday (29th inst.) Wadi Bunder stores 6 a.m.
Friday (30th inst.) D. Cabin Kalyan 7 a.m.
Saturday (31st inst.) V. T. Bombay.
On Sunday (1st November), a procession of all the workers will start from the Kamgar Maidan, at 8 in the morning and will march to the Azad Maidan where a mass meeting will be held.

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ERADICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY

B. P. C. C. Attempts

HARIJAN BOYS AS COMPANIONS TO "CLASS" BOYS

The general secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—
"As a practical step of eradicating the evil of untouchability from the Hindu Society, we have, as a part of our constructive programme, arranged with several families of so-called 'class' Hindus to take Harijan boys (their midst as companions) and domestic servants. Company-nons will remain in the family all the 24 hours of the day and be companions to the children of the family. This will give them the much-needed opportunity of getting education for themselves. Such boys will be fed and clothed by families who take them. Domestic servants will also live with the family and do such duties as are done by other domestic servants. We earnestly appeal to other families of 'Class' Hindus to take the lead in this direction and help the B. P. C. C. in the good work that we have undertaken. Enquiries in this connection should be made at the Congress House.

We have got a number of motor drivers and mechanics with us belonging to Harijan classes. These are unemployed at present. We are hereby appealing to the public that whenever they require services of any of these, they should give preference to Harijans.

The B.P.C.C. has opened an education centre for Harijans in Kamatiptia, only a few days back. The activities of this centre will include a Night School for Harijan boys and girls, a reading room, a gymnasium and the organisation of a Harijan Volunteer Corps. Harijans in the neighbourhood are requested to take advantage of this centre. We propose to open in the near future a few more of these centres in other parts of city."

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

Sterling purchased in India, Net transfer to Home Treasury (4) From Gold Standard Reserve in England, against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve is £23,047,804. From 1st April to 24th October 1931.
Less: Sales of sterling for the same period £14,047,804.
Net remittances to British Treasury for same period £9,000,000.

PATAN DEFAMATION CASE.

REVISION PETITION.
The accused in the Patan Jain defamation case filed a revision petition yesterday in the High Court at Baroda against the order of the Patan Magistrate refusing to compel the attendance of Munis Ramvijaya, Meghviyaya and Premvijaya in Court to give evidence as witnesses.
The High Court admitted the petition and has issued a rule on the Munis to show cause why they should not be compelled to appear in Court as witnesses.
Messrs. Chughand and Gunvantar appeared for the applicant in the High Court.

To-day's Closing Cross-Rate.

London, October 27.
To-day's closing cross-rate, London on New York was 3.39 (Yesterday's cross-rate was 3.93).

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

New York, October 27.
Previous closing rate 4.70
To-day's opening rate 4.62
Difference —.08
To-day's closing rate 4.62
Difference plus .12

BROCH EXPECTATION RS. 182.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, October 27.
Previous closing rate 4.60
To-day's opening rate 4.57
Difference —.03
To-day's closing rate 4.55
Difference —.05

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, October 27.
Silver Ready 17-13
Lower 17-13
Silver Forward 17-13 1/4
Lower 17-13 1/4
Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, October 27.
Ready 57 8 0
Aso 53 6 0
Kartak 53 8 0
Gold Ready 25 7 0

UNEMPLOYMENT TRAGEDY IN THE CITY

Yet Another Case Of Suicide

Unemployment in the city without any prospect of getting work, is being keenly felt by those who are out of work owing to trade depression. These people who do not find any chance of getting work for their livelihood, do away with their lives, and in some cases have become frequent. Recently a Hindu, after poisoning his two daughters, committed suicide as he was without work for a very long time. Two days ago, another Hindu threw himself from the third floor of his house in Benham Lane, as he was without work.

On Tuesday, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Shavkash Munehajji Nowroji Minwala (33) who died in the K. E. M. Hospital of the effects of opium poisoning. The deceased lived in Jeral Wadia Chawl at Patel, and was unemployed for the last three months. On Sunday last, he was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital suffering from the effects of opium poisoning, where he died subsequently. Before taking opium, he wrote letters to some of his friends stating that being disgusted with life, owing to unemployment he had taken opium.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to opium poisoning.

CRACKERS THROWN AT CONGRESS VOLUNTEER

Liquor Picket Sustains Burns

Following has been issued from the B.P.C.C. Office:—
The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is once again making serious efforts to reorganise liquor picketing in the city. Camps on the model of Asramas are being opened in various wards where volunteers are fed and trained for duties. The picketing is having its effects on the attitude of exasperation which the liquor dealers are exhibiting. Not a day passes when at least one volunteer is not injured while doing his picketing duties. A couple of days back Volunteer Chandappa of Byculla Ward was picketing in front of Toddy shop (License No. 9) belonging to Mr. Bejanjee Cowasjee in Chinchookli Cross Lane. Somebody from behind threw a bunch of crackers on him. Before he could know of it there was an explosion and the volunteer sustained burns on his shoulder and on the palm of his hand. He was immediately removed to the hospital and treated for burns. These and other methods of harassing are resorted to with a view to discourage volunteers in their work. Congress has decided that where such despicable tactics are resorted to the picketing should be at once intensified even to the extent of making it a whole day picketing. Liquor dealers should beware.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

The following communicate has been issued:

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months' and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 27th inst. Total amounts offered were Rs. 27,25,000 and Rs. 1,26,75,000 respectively. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 96/6/0 and above were accepted in full. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98/3/0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 27,25,000 and Rs. 1,21,75,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 7/4/0 and Rs. 7/2/9 per annum respectively.
Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 28th inst. to Monday, the 2nd November 1931 at Rs. 96/8/0 and Rs. 93/4/0 per cent. respectively. Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 23rd to the 26th inst. amounted to Rs. 16,25,000 and Rs. 2,44,50,000 respectively.
Tenders for six months' and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday, the 3rd November 1931. Successful tenders should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 6th November 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

BOMBAY SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

Madhav Baug. Time: 3-30 p.m. to 8-30 p.m.

PROGRAMME FOR THE DAY.

1. Master Heller's Music from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.
2. "Dev Dasi"—will be screened at 7 p.m.
Youth League Restaurant Catering Throughout.

Two Young Pathan Girls Rescued

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST FRONTIER MUSLIM

The story of another sensational social vice case was revealed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday when Abdul Rehman Asmatullah alias Bostan, a Frontier Mahomedan, was charged with kidnapping for the purposes of prostitution, two young Pathan girls from Abbottabad to Bombay.

The names of the girls concerned in the case are: Fazal Jan and Makhmat Jan aged 17 and 16 respectively. The accused was alleged to have induced them to accompany him to Bombay on the representation that he was a very rich man and possessed motor cars.

PROSECUTION STORY.

Opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, said that the accused was related to one of the girls in the case, namely, Fazal Jan. This girl was married about a year ago. She resided at a place called Lari, in Abbottabad District, N. W. F. Provinces. While she was at her husband's place the accused used to visit them. He represented to the girl that he was a very rich man drawing about Rs. 150 and possessed several motor cars and had many servants. He induced the girl to accompany him one night to a village where they spent the night and the girl was then brought to Bombay.

Later she was taken to Colaba to the house of one Latif. He then removed her to the house of one Sikkandar and left her there for about 20 days from where he brought her back to the house of Latif. The accused wished to sell this girl to one Gulam Hussein, a taxi driver. If questioned, the accused tutored the girl to the effect that she was his wife.

ANOTHER GIRL PROCURED.

Sometime after this the accused met Sikkandar at Apollo Bunder and told him that he was badly in need of money and offered a girl to him in marriage for a certain sum. Sikkandar accepted the offer and the accused journeyed to Hazara District in the N. W. Province and procured a Pathan girl named Makhmat Jan. He returned to Bombay and asked the girl to become the wife of Sikkandar. She declined to do so. Thereupon the girl was brought to Colaba to the house of Latif, where the first girl was lodged at the time.

IN RESCUE HOME.

A few days later Sikkandar and one Asgar Ali proceeded to the Pathan Branch of the Bombay C. I. D. and gave information that the accused had brought two minor girls from up-country for disposal. Sub-Inspector Sayad, Deputy Inspectors Salaskar and Tavde made investigations in the case. The accused was arrested on July 24 in a house at Naorji Street, Colaba. The informants took the police to the house of Latif where the two girls were found. The girls were taken to the Women's Rescue Home at Umakhadi.
The accused was therefore charged under Section 366 I. P. C. with kidnapping, abduction and taking possession of the girls for the purposes of prostitution.
Fazal Jan Gornisha, a Pathan

NON-BAILABLE ARREST WARRANT AGAINST A. I. T. U. C. SECRETARY

Abdul Tayab Sheikh Proclaimed To Appear Before Bombay Court Within 30 Days.

On the suspicion that he was absconding from Bombay with a view to evade arrest, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, issued on Tuesday, a proclamation requiring Abdul Tayab Sheikh, Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress and of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union, to appear in person before the Court within 30 days.

Mr. Kirke-Smith, Public Prosecutor, made an application to declare Sheikh as an absconder. He said that he was making the application under Section 87 of the Criminal Procedure Code.
CHARGES AGAINST ACCUSED.
Inspector Ahmed Khan Chowdhary of the C. I. D. then gave evidence. He said that he filed an information before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on October 16 charging Sheikh under Section 124A (sedition). The Court ordered a warrant of arrest against the accused but the witness was unable to effect the arrest. He suspected that the accused was in hiding and was trying to evade arrest.

Proceeding witness said that the accused was the Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union and was also connected with the Naujawan Bharat Sabha, Labour Research Bureau and the Political Sufferers' Bureau. Witness visited all the places which were usually frequented by the accused but failed to find him anywhere.

ABSENT FROM MEETINGS.

On October 18, it was announced in "Nava Kal" that the accused was to speak at a meeting of workers

Salt Agent Acquitted Of Theft Charge

"STIRRING OF CONSCIENCE"

Remarking that the prosecution had failed to substantiate the charge and that the facts of the case did not appear to be inconsistent with the innocence of the accused, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, acquitted Abdul Jooasab (45), a local salt agent, of a charge of theft.

The complainant in the case was Sulemani Haji Ahmed Umar. He alleged that between the months of February and May 1928, the accused who was his servant, committed theft of clothes to the value of Rs. 632. The accused denied the charge and stated that the complainant was on inimical terms with him because the accused wrote to the Advocate-General making complaints regarding the administration of some charitable trusts of which complainant was a trustee.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

In the written statement filed in the Court the accused stated that he was related to the complainant. The latter married the niece of Joonas Cassum Mahimoolah in January 1928. Joonas Cassum had a tailoring establishment at Hamam Street, Bombay, and complainant took over the business. As the business was not in a prosperous condition, it appears the complainant put a board, "Mortgage in possession." The complainant engaged the services of the accused on Rs. 150.

In March 1928 Joonas Cassum removed in his lorry all the books of accounts, vouchers and papers to the complainant's place. The next day, which was a Ramadan Day, the complainant removed most of the stock lying in the shop. It was not true that the accused committed theft of any cloth.

"STIRRING OF CONSCIENCE."

Continuing the accused stated that his relations with the complainant were friendly up to last year. The reason why the complainant became hostile to him appeared to be that lately there had been a "stirring of the conscience" among the Muslims of Bombay with reference to the management of Trusts. There had been an outcry that public Muslim Trusts were being mismanaged. In this connection he had occasion to write to the Advocate-General complaining about the management by the complainant of certain Trusts. The accused sent copies of the letter to the complainant also. As a result the complainant bore bitter enmity against him and the charge levelled against him was untrue.

ACQUITTED OF BOTH CHARGES.

On the evidence before him the Magistrate acquitted him. The accused was similarly acquitted of a charge of being in possession of 25 grains of cocaine in contravention of Cause 14 Act II of 1913.

Mr. Nabbullah defended the accused.

girl aged 17 was then sworn in to give evidence for the prosecution. At this stage the court rose for lunch.

MATCH BETWEEN ISLAM GYM & ALIGARH TEAM ENDS IN A DRAW

Tall Scores On Both Sides

VISITORS TO PLAY WITH BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TO-DAY

It was decidedly a batsman's Mahmood 2 0 1 day again when the match between the Aligarh XI and the Islam Gymkhana was resumed on Tuesday. The Gymkhana who had scored 159 for the loss of 2 wickets the previous day continued their innings. Kadri played merrily and collected a faultless century and received a great ovation when he returned to the pavilion unbroken. The Gymkhana declared their innings when the score was 278 for 7 wickets.

ALIGARH XI 1ST INNINGS.			
Shahq Hussain	70		
Akhtar Hussain	83		
S. S. Joshi	14		
Inamul Haq	1		
Zahed Eayed	1		
Amernath (not out)	16		
Habibullah (not out)	9		
Syed Wazirul			
Mahomed H.	did not		
Ishaq Ahmed	bat		
Ahmed Kamal	3		
Extras			
Total for 5 wickets	202		

BATSMEN IN TOP FORM.

The visitors then opened their innings. It was again a question of bowlers being vanquished by the batsman. The first pair of the visiting team S. Hussain and A. Hussain had the bowling at their mercy and treated the crowds to some sparkling cricket. They scored 70 and 83 respectively. The latter hitting 13 boundaries and 1 sixer. There was some disappointment when Mr. S. S. Joshi, who was playing confidently was run out when he was only 14. When stumps were drawn for the day the Aligarh XI had scored 202 for the loss of 5 wickets and the match thus ended in a draw. Vazir Ali, who appeared to have been fatigued, was put down 8th and had no opportunity to play.

ALIGARH XI Vs. BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

ISLAM GYM—1ST INNINGS.

M. Mouludding c & b	Kamal	24		
S. M. Kadri (not out)		100		
U. U. Botawalla b. Z. Khan	11			
Dilawer Hussain (retired)	30			
M. A. Shariff c L. Khan	36			
T. T. Parodawalla b. Z. Khan	24			
A. G. Kazi b Mahmood	27			
A. Khalraz b Amarnath	6			
E. S. Karachiwalla b Amarnath	0			
G. N. Lalji (not out)	1			
A. A. Hakim (did not bat)				
Extras	19			
Total for 7 wickets (declared)	278			

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	W
Z. Khan	24	1	3
S. S. Joshi	26	4	0
Amarnath	3	0	2

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THE

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 28, 1931.

ARMY UNDER SWARAJ

The communal question is not the only rock on which the Round Table Conference, as at present designed, may break. Other dangerous rocks are the questions of the Army, Finance and the Princes, not to mention the less dangerous ones. The reactionary views which Sir Samuel Hoare was recently reported to have expressed at an informal Conference with prominent Indian leaders have not been specifically contradicted by him and may well be regarded as fairly indicative of the "National" Government's policy regarding the Indian Army under Swaraj. That Government, because of the semblance of unity it now enjoys, will in all probability, continue till that semblance is seen through as spurious. And if its Army policy in India is persisted in, that will finish the Conference beyond the shadow of a doubt. The gist of that policy is that the Army must continue for an indefinite period as a Reserved Subject, to be administered by a non-responsible Minister or Councillor, more or less under the dictation of the British Cabinet. Many Cabinet Ministers seem to think that however uncompromising Nationalist India may be with regard to other questions, she will, in her own interest, allow the Army, duly Indianised, to be controlled by non-responsible British heads and officers. The thought is born of the wish. But Indians are not prepared to compromise their demand for full self-government. Surely they are not so simple as to believe that any scheme of self-government would be even worth looking at which leaves the control of the Army in alien hands.

Indians are doubtless very keen on Indianisation of the Army. But they understand by Indianisation not merely the replacing of some British officers by Indian officers under British control, but complete Indianisation of the control as well as the composition of the Army. A complete change in the composition may take some time, because we expect that, despite abetting from Cabinet Ministers, not many British officers in India would prefer retiring on a small pay to re-

maining on reasonably good pay under Indian control. And the Swaraj Government will not immediately and indiscriminately discharge all the experienced British officers or common soldiers. But though it will be some time before the composition of the Army is changed, its control must be wholly or substantially Indianised at once, and there can be no compromise on that point. Nor are there any serious differences of opinion on the question among Nationalist Indians, whatever some of the R.T.C. Knights may say or may be got to say. The latest report from London about the informal talks on the Army question says that a number of Indian members of the R.T.C. have expressed themselves unequivocally in favour of an Indian Minister holding the Army portfolio, it being, of course, understood that the Minister should be responsible to the Legislature. It is difficult to believe that the "National" Government will easily accept these views of Nationalist India regarding the Army. And as we have stated above, India cannot compromise those views without stultifying themselves and crippling their scheme of self-government. Army and Finance are obviously the main props of any scheme of self-government. It would be a travesty of Swaraj to leave the control of these two or even one of the two subjects in alien hands. The Government and Nationalist India holding such divergent views on the crucial question of the Army, a break seems almost inevitable. But the break, it is likely, may be put off by the announcement of fresh committees or delegations. In any case, the chances of the present R.T. Conference solving the Army question or other such vital questions are very small, if not negligible. The difficulties that are cropping up in connection with the Princes' claims will have to be considered in a separate article. Meanwhile, the "reception" that is being arranged in London in honour of the Indian delegation bids fair to be also a farewell function.

WELCOME SUGGESTIONS.

The report issued by the Posts and Telegraphs Retrenchment Committee suggests a total saving of Rs. 1,21,39,000 and the range of its recommendations cover a wide field. Mr. C. V. V. Joshi, and his colleagues state at the outset: "The mass of evidence and information that we managed to obtain has enabled us to view each problem and each suggestion from the most divergent standpoints." They have fortunately taken a very serious view of the present expenditure in the Posts and Telegraphs Department on inspection and supervision work which costs the taxpayer, in providing salaries for a number of superior officers alone, a good number of lakhs every year. In recommending an all-round cut in pay and personnel, the Committee anticipate the probable objection on the part of "vested interests" when they observe: "Leaving aside the legal aspects of the case, we consider that the assurances and pledges, whatever their form, cannot escape being affected, modified or even withdrawn owing to a change in the circumstances prevailing at the time they were given." This is a pertinent warning and needs to be remembered by the British Parliament if ever the question of drastic retrenchment in the salaries of Government Services in India comes before it.

The Committee's recommendations regarding cuts in the pay and allowances of the existing staff will effect an immediate saving of Rs. 71,42,998 while the cuts they suggest in expenditure, excluding salaries, amount to Rs. 46,99,500. How top-heavy is the administration of the Posts and Telegraphs Departments is clearly brought out in the recommendations regarding the abolition of a number of superior posts. The Committee suggests that the posts of Deputy Director-General Staff, and the Controller of Telegraph Traffic should be abolished that in nine Circles, the posts of Deputy Postmasters-General can be retrenched and that as regards Telegraph Masters, their number can be reduced from 304 to 164. An interesting recommendation they make is the proposal for revision of rate of pay for future entrants in the Posts and Telegraphs services. But in this connection it is disappointing to find that the Committee do not go far enough in scaling down the schedule of salaries. They appear more concerned with stopping to a limited extent the wasteful expenditure at present incurred in entertaining officers at the top on amazingly high salaries rather than with suggesting a graduated rise in pay, so that a cadre can be established which the Indian taxpayer can afford to entertain in service, without being crushed down by the heavy expense. That the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, even after the drastic cut suggested by the Com-

mittee, should get Rs. 3,500 and the Chief Engineer should get Rs. 2,750 is hardly a revision of the salaries scale which will satisfy the public demand for a retrenchment in administrative expenses of a type which the country can afford to bear. Nor can it be said that the cuts recommended by the Committee in the present salaries are such as to assure a minimum hardship to the lower paid staff.

IMPORT DUTY ON RAW COTTON

We have received a pamphlet issued by the East African Cotton Merchants' Association, in connection with the proposed import duty on raw cotton. While it purports to present the case of Indian mills on the question, it is really interested in Uganda cotton and its import into India. If it had any case, it has been rather spoiled by harping too much on the advantages to Lancashire, arising from the duty. The case against the duty is that Government have no justification for raising a single additional pie by taxation until they have effected drastic retrenchment in expenditure. Apart from this consideration, the import duty cannot be regarded as harmful to the interests of the poor. It will be readily conceded that, if the ordinary man wears cloth of lower than 40 counts, he will not be affected if the price of cloth of higher counts, is increased on account of the duty. According to the figures given in the pamphlet, the Indian mills consumed 35,00,000 bales of Indian short staple cotton producing cloth less than 40 counts is increased on account of Uganda cotton in 1930. The official import figures of raw cotton from all countries into India are—

1928-29	1,01,105 bales
1929-30	83,900 bales
1930-31	2,04,600 bales

It would, therefore, appear that the new duty cannot be described as a "blow" to the Indian mill industry. The Association has advanced one argument of a particularly fallacious nature in urging that the price of Indian cotton is settled by the price of the exportable surplus, and that, as this is settled in foreign countries by international competition, an import duty cannot help the farmer in any way. On the other hand, the foreign price merely sets an upper limit for the price which the farmer can get, but the actual price will depend on whether the year's crop can be marketed or whether there would be a surplus over and above foreign requirements—which would, of course, force the farmer to reduce his prices in competition with other Indian producers. If, therefore, Indian mills use more Indian cotton because it is cheaper than imported cotton, their demand would raise the price realised by the rayat, thus giving him protection against foreign producers.

The pamphlet claims that by imposing the duty Government have secured cheaper cotton for Lancashire than is available for Indian mills. But this facility would be obtained by all foreign manufacturers of cotton goods. The total production of Uganda, however, is only about 2,25,000 bales of which about 12 per cent. is bought by other countries and this is an insignificant proportion of their imports of raw cotton. It must also be remembered that the price of cotton is not the sole factor in determining the price of the finished product, which costs more than twice the raw material. Hence, an import duty of 12 per cent. on raw cotton would be offset by an increase of about 5 per cent. "ad valorem" duty on piece-goods. It is likely that the duty will bring about a kind of preference to Lancashire, but this would extend to all countries from which we import cloth. In recent years, Indian mills have had to face competition more from Japan than England and the preference or bounty of the import duty will be nullified by the simultaneous increase in the duty on British goods from 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. and on non-British goods from 25 per cent. to 31 per cent. through the imposition of the sur-tax of one-fourth of existing tariffs. Assuming the need for additional taxation for revenue purposes, a need that does not exist, the cotton duty is not as bad as is sought to be made out in the pamphlet. So long as it is imposed concurrently with increased tariff protection for Indian piece-goods, the Indian mills cannot raise any objection. But, if it is continued even after the sur-taxes have been remitted, they can then claim that it becomes a bounty for foreign producers. It may also be mentioned that an import duty of this kind may possibly become an encourage-

ment to the Indian farmer. The Indian climatic conditions are, in several areas, quite suitable for long staple cotton. The Report of the Department of Agriculture also mentions several tracts where the soil is suited to such cultivation. The import duty may thus be a stimulant to Indian farmers to produce cotton fit for manufacturing about 60 counts, which would make India a self-contained and less dependent on foreign raw materials.

DESPICABLE

In the hospitable columns of the "Times of India," Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. Shrinivasan, who have been chosen by the Government to do the job for them in the name of the Depressed Classes, have indulged in some gross misrepresentation of Mahatma Gandhi. They make capital of his refusal to accept separate electorates for the community. Gandhi is rightly dead against the extension of the evil of separate electorates, and indeed, he and the Congress would give much to get rid of such electorates altogether. He feels with a large section of the "Depressed classes" themselves that any separatist movement among them would only further isolate them from the other Hindus and would thus worsen their condition. Dr. Ambedkar himself is understood to have recommended joint electorates at a recent Conference of the Depressed classes at Nampur. His own community is repudiating him now as may be seen from the numerous meetings held in various parts of the country to condemn his present attitude.

Trifles

I am much concerned to learn about the watching process which it appears, has begun in Europe. The latest cables say that "Belgium watches Britain." If Britain abandons its free trade policy, Belgium will have "no option" but to turn protectionist.

Germany is also watching Britain. It fears that a "flooding" of British textiles will harm its own indigenous production. And France is, of course, watching Germany, and Austria is watching France, just hoping that when France is not very busy watching, it may have a try and arrange in some innocuous form that long-dreaded customs union with Germany.

So every one watches distrustfully every one else in Europe. Thus is the world made safe for democracy, after the last Great War.

Talking of democracy, there is good news from Britain. "Thirty million British electors, the bulk of whom are women, have now heard the whole case" regarding the election campaign, a Press message says.

What the married women electors will tell their husbands to do cannot be ascertained. But there will be many husbands who would prefer to assure their wives that they would vote "to order" and thus escape a certain lecture on the situation.

"Pledges must not stand in the way of desirable economies"—Jehangir Committee. Moral: Economise pledges and pledge to economise.

It is reported that the financial position of the League of Nations is bad. It is time that Sir Arthur Salter looked to affairs at the headquarters and stopped financial missions to India and China.

Gandhiji had a narrow escape from collision with Reuters's special correspondent. This is not the first of the lot. The first collision was over the Black Cat on S.S. "Rajputana" which Mahatmaji adroitly averted.

In his broadcast address, the Prime Minister claimed that the trust in the National Government both at home and abroad had been magnificently maintained as the behaviour of the pound showed. This has disturbed a friend of mine. He says he wants to move the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, that the pound be bound over for good behaviour.

"Gandhiji's Goat Wins Prize."—News Paper Headline.

I do not think that Mahatmaji entered any animals for the "Islington stakes."

TRUTH ABOUT "SOCIAL VICE."

CRITICISM AND AN ANALYSIS.

(By "CHRONICLER.")

I was very unpleasantly surprised to notice an article entitled "Social Vice in Bombay" appearing in the News Supplement of the "Sunday Chronicle" of the 25th instant over the signature of "Chronicler."

I consider that the sentence of six-years rigorous imprisonment awarded to the accused in the so-called "Social Vice Case" (by the way, what is the commonsense of surrounding "Miss A." in the dark lady-of-the-Shakespearean sonnet-mystery when her mother's name is allowed to be published?) is extremely harsh and out of all proportion to the offence involved and the ends of justice could certainly have been met if a less severe sentence were given.

CAUSE AND SYMPTOMS.

I do not see any sense in spinning propaganda out of the 'obiter dictum' pronounced by the learned judge and quoted by my namesake. It is easy to exaggerate the importance of a case that is, at worst, typical of the extremity in physical and moral degradation to which economic poverty drives apparently normal but unfortunate persons. The phenomenon was by no means unusual in whole communities in Europe when the last War brought want and hunger in its wake: we have had graphic accounts of life of this abnormal kind made possible by conditions in post-War Germany.

A MYTH.

Virtue of the highest kind, it seems to me, need not, and usual-

ly does not, shrink so spectacularly, and when Justice Davar asserted:

"When they come into the clutches of men at Bori Bunder of a particular type their lives and their homes are ruined, their families live in distress hiding their faces. It may be the case of the two girls to-day; it may be the case of a daughter, a sister or a niece of any one of us to-morrow."

One is not sure that he was not implying susceptibility of pure, innocent young girls to the machinations of professional lewds and other such gentry—an implication, I must emphasise, that is an expression of a highly alarmist outlook and one, moreover, that is hardly complimentary to "a daughter, a sister or a niece of any one of us". The virtuous are not obsessed by the existence of lewd-houses which are merely an aspect of the social system under which we live. In Soviet Russia, for instance, the so-called prostitutes are drawn from the class of older 'bourgeoisie' that has outlived, in a degraded and decadent form, the sweep of the social-moral purging process. The theory of feminine concupiscence which forms the Bible of every cheap, penny moralist has long been exploded as a myth and, while both men and women of the most respectable, so-called social status may be actually as lecherous as swine, sex in Woman assumes the subtle complex forms of conservatism.

(Continued on page 11.)

SHORT TALKS ON CURRENCY PROBLEMS.

THE CURRENCY ORDINANCES AND THE AFTERMATH.

(BY SOHRAB K. DAVAR.)

V.

The Government of India issued two ordinances one after the other, the second being in cancellation of the first, as soon as England declared itself off the gold standard, as a temporary measure, with a view to tide over the difficulties created by the extraordinary drain of gold from England. The reader will remember that according to the recommendations of the Cunliffe Commission there should be at least £150,000,000 worth of gold in reserve, with a view to safely work a free gold market in England. The experiment with this minimum was tried for three years, after which the treasury notes were considered safe to be transferred to the Bank of England. The figure represented the minimum, whereas in normal course a much larger stock of gold remained with the Bank of England. Prior to the action taken in September 1931 there was little short of a raid on the gold stock of the Bank of England from different centres in Europe, particularly France and also from America. The Bank of England tried valiantly to fight against this phenomenon by raising a credit of £50,000,000 and diverse other means, but unfortunately in spite of all that it found its stock of gold reduced to somewhere near £136,000,000. On the top of this there was a further demand for export of gold owing to a crisis in Holland and the demand from other quarters continued unabated. The Governors of the Bank

of England were thus compelled to apply to the Government of England to relieve them from the obligation of paying in gold bars against notes. A little prior to this a special commission was appointed known as the Macmillan Commission which actually suggested that the minimum stock of gold may be reduced to £75,000,000 and various other methods were recommended. Before this report could be considered the crisis pressed on with considerable severity with the result that England was forced to abandon its gold standard at least for the time being.

ORDINANCE VII.

This forced the Indian Government to take action with a view to bring about a re-adjustment. The Ordinance VII dated 24th September, 1931, laid down that in future, the sale of gold and sterling shall be completed only by the Imperial Bank of India at its local head offices in Calcutta and Bombay and that the sale should be made only to branches in Calcutta or Bombay of banks for the time being recognised by the Governor General in Council. A list of such banks was annexed to the Ordinance. In connection with the sale of gold or sterling it was further laid down that the sale should be made only for (1) financing normal trade requirements, (2) contracts completed before 24th September 1931 and (3) reasonable personal or domestic purposes. The sale was not to be made for (a) financing imports of gold or silver coin or bullion or (b) for liquidating

"Previous articles appeared on the 12th, 13th, 19th and 27th instants."

(Continued on page 11.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Grave Issues.

The Congress Working Committee now assembled at Delhi is confronted with many grave issues. There is, for instance, the general political situation in the country apart from the reactions thereon of the prospective failure of the Round Table Conference. Official breaches of the Delhi Pact still continue and the sudden withdrawal of the salt concessions from two talukas in Madras may be only illustration of Government's definitely changed policy. Then there is the grave agrarian situation in the Allahabad District. It is said that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is trying to get the Working Committee's permission to the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee to take such action as may be deemed necessary by the latter body in any emergency. And last but not least is the situation created by the Chittagong and Hijli tragedies. It is a pity that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, who accused the Working Committee of 'indifference towards Bengal', cannot make it convenient to attend the Delhi Meeting, though specially invited to attend it. His published suggestions, however, may well be considered by the Committee, though the demands for safeguards and amends from Government could well have been more precise.

Shaukat Ali's Final Role.

Mr. Shaukat Ali has now finally progressed from the diffidently tentative to the definite stage of international statesmanship. We reproduced an interview which he gave to the obliging and very friendly correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" in which Mahomed Ali's brother talks unblushingly about an Anglo-Muslim rapprochement in relation to World Peace. He welcomes "a correct and honourable understanding between Islam and Britain." And he is "glad to state that responsible Englishmen attest the value of an Anglo-Islamic rapprochement." Mr. Shaukat Ali is the man par excellence for loose language. He is notoriously incapable of appreciating the meaning of words.

Terms Of His "Treaty".

But he has accidentally provided the key to "correct and honourable understanding" by the proud reference to the approval of "responsible Englishmen." Those who have taken the trouble of following Mr. Shaukat Ali's triumphal progress through Receptions, Dinners and At Homes in London as reported in the Press, specially as reported by the great statesman himself in the "Roznama-i-Khilafat", know that "responsible Englishmen" are no others than Lords Brentford, Lloyd and Rothermere, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Sir Reginald Craddock and, last but not the least, Mr. Winston Churchill. Their Imperialistic views and antecedents about India as well as "Islam" are well known. The nature of the "correct and honourable understanding" between Islam and Britain" of which they graciously "attest the value" is not difficult to understand. Mr. Shaukat Ali will come to an understanding with Britain on behalf of Islam. What he will get from Britain is his own secret, but what he will give in return for it is a surrender to Britain. He will surrender India, Egypt, Palestine and to a great extent Iraq—always presuming, with a matchless brazen-faced cynicism, to act on behalf of "Islam." This he calls an "Anglo-Islamic alliance" which will be a "potent force" "for world tranquillity!" Shades of Mahomed Ali!

FILM STAR AND HER MOTHER TO STAND TRIAL AT THANA SESSIONS

BANDRA MAGISTRATE'S ORDERS IN FATMA BEGUM CASE

"Fraudulent Transfer Of Property And False Statement In Court"

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANDRA, Oct. 27. After a protracted trial lasting well-nigh three months, Rao Bahadur A. K. Kulkarni, First Class City Magistrate, Bandra, passed orders this morning against (1) Fatma Begum, Proprietress of the Victoria Film Co., (2) Sultana Jilani, her daughter and a famous film-star, (3) K. V. Acharya, (4) Sayed Zainul Abedin Sayed Wahiduddin, (5) Saleh Mahmood Ismail and (6) Kazi Abdul Latif Lohani. The complaint was filed by the Subordinate Judge of Andheri in connection with a mortgage deed purported to have been forged without consideration and anti-dated.

The Learned Magistrate delivered his orders to-day setting forth the charges for which the accused were arraigned.

OFFENCE WITH WHICH ACCUSED ARE CHARGED.
The preamble of the order revealed that the accused Nos. 1 to 6 between the 26th March and 26th April, 1930 committed at Bandra and Andheri in the course of the same transaction the offences delineated under—

Accused Nos. 1 to 6 acting in concert with one another forged between the 26th March and the 31st March, 1930, at Bandra a mortgage deed, by which the properties mentioned in the attached thereto, were purported to be mortgaged with possession by accused No. 1 to accused No. 2 and which said deed was made without consideration and anti-dated to the 17th May, 1929 with the object of defeating the claims of Messrs. Samant & Co., Ramkhlavan Sampant Panday and other creditors and also for the purpose of using it in judicial proceedings concerning such claims and that they thereby committed offences punishable under Sections 467 and 471 of the I.P.C. both read with Section 34 and 114, I.P.C.

The accused No. 1 together with the accused No. 2 to 6 between the aforesaid dates, fraudulently transferred with possession by means of the said mortgage deed in favour of accused No. 2, the properties mentioned in the mortgage deed intending thereby to prevent the properties from being taken in execution of the decree which had been made against her (accused No. 1) by the Second Class Sub-Judge at Andheri in Civil Suit No. 187 of 1929, filed by Ramkhlavan Sampant Panday and of the order made on the 20th March, 1930 by the High Court of Bombay, directing her to pay to Messrs. Samant & Co., Solicitors, the balance of their taxed costs in the High Court Suit No. 923 of 1928, and other decrees made. Accused Nos. 2 to 6 abetted accused No. 1 in making the said fraudulent transfer by getting up the aforesaid forged mortgage deed and thereby accused No. 1 committed an offence punishable under Section 206, I.P.C., and that accused Nos. 2 to 6 committed an offence punishable under Section 206 read with Sections 34 and 114, I.P.C.

CHARGE AGAINST SULTANA
Accused No. 2 in concert with accused Nos. 1 and 3 to 6 between the aforesaid dates fraudulently accepted or received from accused No. 1 the properties mentioned in the list annexed to the said mortgage deed or an interest therein knowing that they had no rightful claim to that property. Accused Nos. 1 and Nos. 3 to 6 abetted accused No. 2 in accepting the said fraudulent transfer, and thereby accused No. 2 committed an offence under Section 207, I.P.C. and accused Nos. 1 and Nos. 3 to 6 committed an offence under Section 207, I.P.C., read with Section 34 and 114, I.P.C.

Accused No. 2 on or about the 1st of April 1930, at Andheri fraudulently and dishonestly claimed the moveable properties attached in Regular Dakhast No. 133 of 1930, of the Sub-Judge's Court of Andheri by filing in that Court Inquiry Application No. 34 of 1930 which claim she knew to be false and further that accused No. 2 on or about the said date corruptly, fraudulently and dishonestly used as genuine the said forged mortgage deed by filing it in the said Court, in support of the said Inquiry Application which she knew to be a forged document and that accused Nos. 1, 3 and 4 abetted accused No. 2.

Accused Nos. 1 and 2 on or about the 1st of April 1930 and that accused Nos. 3 and 4 on or about the 26th of April 1930, at Andheri, in the affidavits made by them on the said dates in the Second Class Sub-Judge's Court, at Andheri, made false statements, viz: (1) Accused No. 1 stated: "I have received from Miss Sultana Jilani a sum of Rs. 12,000 as mentioned in the document, dated 17th May, 1929, and have pledged with her all the articles mentioned therein and belonging to the said company. The amount of consideration mentioned therein is received by me in full. I still owe her the amount." (2) Accused No. 2 stated: "The contents of the application are correct and true. The attached articles along with others have been pledged to me on 17th May, 1929, by Fatma Begum, the sole proprietress of the Victoria Film Company for a consideration of Rs. 12,000, well and truly paid by me to the said Fatma Begum. She had duly executed the deed on the aforesaid date. She also placed me in possession of the same since 17th May 1929. The said Fatma Begum still owes me the consideration amount with interest." (3) Accused No. 3 stated: "Fatma Begum pledged all her properties mentioned in the deed dated 17th May 1929 to the applicant for the consideration mentioned therein. The contents of the document are correct," which documents they knew to be false.

SULTANA AND MOTHER BAILLED OUT.
Of the above offences those under Section 467 and 471 being triable exclusively by the Court of Sessions, the Magistrate committed them to the Sessions at Thana, on the above charges and ordered for enhanced bail bonds of Rs. 4,000 each in place of Rs. 2,000.

Accused No. 1 was represented by Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, whilst Mr. M. K. Azad appeared for accused Nos. 2 and Mr. J. B. Patel for the other accused.

The prosecution was led by Mr. J. R. Athaide, Special Public Prosecutor.

AGRARIAN DISTRESS IN MYSORE

Alleged Coercion In Rent Collection

GOVT'S ASSURANCE TO ASSEMBLY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MYSORE, Oct. 27. The difficulties experienced by the ryots all over the State and the necessity of Government aid was discussed on Thursday before the Government, yesterday an Assembly, by many speakers.

Mr. B. Narayanappa in making the representation to this effect, said that the high rates which were at present prevailing, were fixed when high prices prevailed. Now all the world over, the prices of foodstuffs had fallen and the peasants found themselves unable to pay their land revenue without resorting to borrowing, as they could not realise enough money by the sale of their produce. Many families, he said, were on the brink of starvation. At this critical state, it was the duty of Government to relieve the ryots of this high burden.

Mr. Gundappa Gowda, remarked that Government stated last year, they would be very considerate in recovering the arrears of revenue. Though repeated assurances were given by Government, the speaker was sorry to say that coercive measures were adopted by the subordinate officers in the matter of the collection of revenue.

REVENUE MEMBER'S REPLY.
Mr. K. Mahan, Member in charge of Revenue replied that Government could not accept the view that the recovery of arrears should be withheld. No Government could afford to sit quiet. Those who could afford to pay had to pay the revenue. In the Bombay Presidency, out of a total collection of 4 crores only about 40 lakhs remained uncollected. But in Mysore, out of a total collection of about 123 lakhs, more than 25 lakhs remained uncollected. From this, the members could see that the Mysore Government more than harsh in the matter of the collection of the revenue.

The Dewan President observed that Government knew that the ryots were experiencing rather hard days. Still Government could not lay down any definite principle in the matter of giving relief to the people. Government would consider the question carefully and do all that was possible for them to do.

Several members gave expression to the prevailing Agrarian distress in the State.

INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 27.

A bill amending the Indian Merchant Shipping Act in general accordance with the recommendations of the Haj Enquiry Committee, it is officially forecasted, will be introduced in the January session of the legislature. The views of the standing Haj Committee on the outstanding Haj Committee are now being examined as rapidly as possible for the proposed legislation.—A. P.

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HAWKERS ON WAR PATH

Hartal Procession And Protest Meeting

To protect against the attitude of the Municipal Encroachment department towards the hawkers, the handcartmen and hawkers of Bombay observed a hartal on Monday. The streets and pavements were practically deserted.

In the afternoon a big hawkers' procession started from Fydown and passing through Kalbadevi Road, reached Esplanade Maidan, where a meeting was held under the presidency of Dr. Choksy, a member of the Bombay Corporation.

Resolutions were passed protesting against the "high-handedness of the Encroachment Department," declaring that they would continue to observe hartal and fight for their cause until their grievances were redressed, and protesting against the severe sentences of fine imposed on hawkers.

30 Million Voters To The Polls

(Continued from page 1)

ous decision at the polls. The same move was backed by Admiral Campbell, Mr. Henderson's opponent at Burney, in an emotional speech winding up his campaign.

IN RACE FOR VOTING.
The election queues waiting to polling stations to open in grey light of the dawn despite bitter cold, followed by rain to be the first to record their votes among the unprecedented signs of polling day all over Britain.

Londoners greeted their way through a thick pall of first fog of the season. One agent at Clapham, it was said, was sending out his fingers, who ringing gaily and shouting "Follow the ball" guided the processions of wraith-like figures to the polls.

YOUNG GIRL VOTERS WITH SERIOUSNESS OF STATESMEN.
The election officials report record attendance at opening of stations, including large numbers of women and young girls, just old enough to vote, recording the first vote of their lives with seriousness of statesmen determining the fate of the Nation. Observers report an air of purposefulness and absence of joking on the part of electorates which were never before observed in recent times.—Reuter.

"IN TOAST IS ENGLAND"

Henderson's Tory Rival Kissed And Cheered Out Of The Hall

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Admiral Campbell winding his election speech reminded his hearers of the men who had died for England in France and on the seas and called upon them to carry on their work voting the Nationalist. Concluding, he said "Ladies and Gentlemen, the toast is England."

Amid terrific cheering, the audience rose to its feet spontaneously, many men and women sobbing and sang "Land of Hope and Glory" and the National Anthem. The Admiral was kissed and cheered and carried out of the hall triumphantly.—Reuter.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR PUBLISHING RESULTS

Quietude Broken By Demonstrations

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Keenness of public interest in to-day's polling is evidenced by the unprecedented and extensive arrangements made for publishing the results. The figures will be shown at hotels, clubs, restaurants, theatres, cinemas and other places of entertainment, on "Underground" stations and in public buildings. Many cinemas, hotels and restaurants will remain open till two in the morning, and community singing and special musical programmes will fill in the intervals while waiting for results.

The comparative quietude of the campaign was broken, last evening, in London by Communist disturbances in North Kensington and Whitechapel. Wild scenes were witnessed outside the National Conservative Candidates Committee rooms, in North Kensington, where a crowd of hundreds demonstrated by singing "Red Flag". The police dispersed them and made two arrests. One policeman and four supporters of the Conservative candidate were injured in the scuffle.

The police were forced to use their truncheons to disperse a crowd 400 who created a disturbance at Whitechapel by marching along the street singing the "Red Flag" and pushing people off the pavement.—Reuter.

WALES UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

Liberal Wins.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The following is the result of University of Wales constituency in the general election:—Capt. Ernest Evans (Liberal) 2,229.

Lewis (Welsh Nationalist) 914.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON CONSTITUENCY.

Polling for the University of the London constituency has begun, and will continue until Friday. The Vice-Chancellor who is the returning officer will declare the result on Saturday.—Reuter's Special.

49 CONSERVATIVES ELECTED.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

With 87 unopposed returns, the University of Wales' result makes the state of parties as follows:—Conservatives 49.

National Liberal 12.

Liberals 1.

Labour 6.

—Reuter's Special.

STATE SUBJECTS' RIGHTS

Mysore Conference Demands

PROTEST AGAINST "IM-PROPER USE" OF GAGING ORDERS

MYSORE, Oct. 27.

There was a large gathering to-day at the resumed sitting of the Mysore States People's Conference, when the following resolutions were discussed:—

The Conference unanimously resolved that the State subjects should have separate and effective representation in the future all-India Constitution which should secure to them fundamental rights of citizenship.

The Conference expressed itself strongly against what was described as an "improper use" of Section 144, and other prohibitory sections by Government with a view to curbing the legitimate and peaceful activities in connection with the Labour Movement and picketing of liquor shops in the State.

The Conference also resolved urging the reduction of land tax in view of the hardship of the peasantry and economic depression.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. (SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, October 2.

Following is the latest Victoria Club call over on Cambridgeshire stakes:—

4/1 Link Boy; 19/2 Jacopo; 100/8 Lord Bill; 100/7 H. H. Cat; 100/6 St. Oswald and Anthurium taken and offered; 17/1 Vamos offered; 20/1 Disarmament; 22/1 Lovelace, Cat, O'Nine Tails and Slipper; 28/1 Gay Lord; 30/1 Autumn Tints taken and offered; 33/1 Trinidad offered 35/1 taken; 33/1 Polveraja offered 40/1 taken; 40/1 Pommam offered 50/1 taken; 45/1 Masked Jester; 50/1 Grand Master and Six Wheeler offered; 66/1 Scatter Cash, N. P. B. taken and offered; 66/1 Anna and Tantine offered, and 100/1 Break of Day offered.—Reuter.

U. P. AGRARIAN COMMITTEE REPORT.

LAHORE, October 27.

The United Provinces Agrarian Committee has concluded its deliberations and its report will shortly be available. The final sitting of the Committee were held here yesterday and the day before. On both the days, the discussions centred round the question of revenue remissions to be made by the Government in consideration of the reduction in rents which landlords were to make in accordance with the formula enunciated by the Committee during its Nainital session.

The Nainital formula provides that rents which have gone up by over 60 per cent. during the last 30 years should approximately be brought back to the level of rents current 30 years ago, when prices were as low as at present. This formula has already been put into practice and 'kharif' rents, which are just due, have been calculated on that basis.

As an offset to this large reduction in rents, landlord members of the Agrarian Committee insist that the Government should remit land revenue to the extent of about one and a half crores. Official members of the Committee do not agree to this remission. Their contention is that although rents have mounted up by over 60 per cent. during the last 30 years, revenue has gone up by only about 75 lakhs and when the Government calls upon landlords to go back to rents current in 1901, the Government is under the moral obligation to fall back upon the revenue figure of 1901, but not beyond; in other words, that the Government can only be asked to remit revenue to the extent of 75 lakhs. Strenuous endeavours were made to arrive at a compromise.

His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey personally talked over matters with the landlord members on Sunday, but the latter proved adamant. The Committee will now submit a report accompanied by several notes of dissent.—A. P.

SIR GEORGE SCHUSTER

No Resignation Now

HISTORY OF GOLD CRISIS RECALLED

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Oct. 27.

Enquiries here regarding a Bombay newspaper story about the prospect of resignation of Sir George Schuster over the sterling-ruppee issue show that the paper is misinformed. There are, however, interesting details with regard to the sterling-ruppee developments which have gone into the past history of events which once threatened to blow up, but were got over.

It has been well known here for some time and was indeed known by many in the Assembly lobby, last session, that when Sir George Schuster advised Government of India to give up the obligation to sell either gold or sterling he was acting in the best interest of India irrespective of the consequences of this step on London market and British trading prospects. Some, however, the Secretary of State's orders came dictating what Government of India should do. This the Viceroy and his colleagues did not like and a proper protest was lodged by the head of the Government. But every one was anxious that this matter should not result in any crises which may lead to the resignation of the Finance Member whose continued presence in the Government was essential at such a juncture.

The Assembly circles, therefore considered that so far as the Viceroy and the Finance Member were concerned they had stood up for India and had earned thanks of the country. Three Indian members of the Government Sir Joseph Bore, Sir Fazil Hussain and Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer felt that from them, more definite protest was called for and they, according to lobby stories acted like a team who would resign together.

HOW CRISIS WAS TIDED OVER.

But while these events were developing in India the Round Table Conference delegates in London absorbed in their political and communal difficulties, overlooked at first sight the significance of the sterling-ruppee controversy, and of this gave handle to the Secretary of State to turn round and say that when unofficial delegates of India did not take grave view of the matter why should Executive

Councillors in Simla do so and that the best solution would be for him to satisfy Indian delegates in London, which he was trying to do and hoped to succeed in doing. Thus the crisis was passed over and has already become past history so that, news now given about the threatened resignation of Sir George Schuster has no basis.

FINANCE BILL ECHO

Application for Injunction Against Assembly President

A general meeting of the Bombay Iron Merchants' Association was held on the 26th instant in the association hall under the chairmanship of Mr. Chhotulal Lalbhai when a resolution was passed authorising Seth Moojil Haridas to take legal actions against the proposed surcharge of 25 per cent. on protected steel articles. Accordingly Seth Moojil has filed a suit on Tuesday in the High Court of Bombay for an injunction against Sir Ibrahim Rahmatulla the president of the Assembly for the prevention of the consideration of the items of the finance bill concerned with the above stated protected articles.

The case is to be heard on 3rd November next.

STOWAWAYS ON S. AFRICAN MAIL BOAT

Landed Over To Bombay Police

Among the passengers on board the South African mail boat, s.s. "Kenya" which berthed in Bombay at noon on Monday were 6 Hindu stowaways. The men stole themselves on board the vessel on the night prior to its departure from South Africa and hid themselves into the hold of the vessel for two days. On the third day they presented themselves before the Captain who on the arrival of the ship in Bombay handed over all the six to the police.

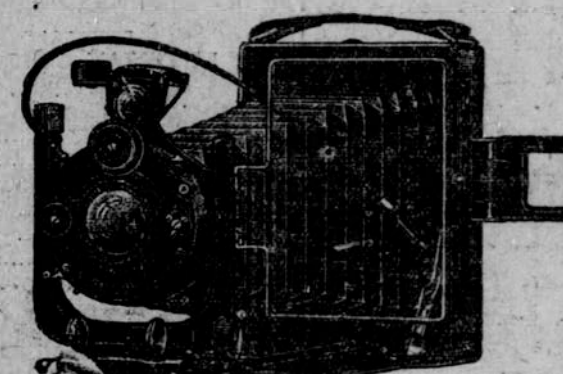
On Tuesday they were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate requesting the remand of the men into police custody for a day to inquire into their antecedents.

And the Magistrate granted the request.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

BEARISH CENSUS GINNING REPORT.

Profit-Taking And Weakness In Stocks.

Bombay, Oct. 27. Yesterday the New York cotton futures market was easy on increased selling pressure, stimulated by the Census ginning showing 9,498,000 bales ginned up to 30th September. This report was construed bearish and the weakness in stocks encouraged further selling. Prices fluctuated within a range of 19 points and finally closed at a decline of 27 to 26 points. Spot cotton prices declined 22 points to 6.52.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 24 points. Spot cotton prices declined 22 points to 6.52.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 2 points. The market afterwards quiet and values were easier as the ginning figures were well above expectations. With New York reactionary advice a further decline set in. The market lacks an impetus as Franco-American Gold Standard conversions have temporary depressing effect. The market closed at a decline of 5 to 3 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 4 points to 5.04. Egyptian cotton futures declined 9 to 6 points and East Indians lost 5 points.

The Alexandria cotton market was quiet and closed at a decline of 24 to 15 points.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL COTTON REVIEW.

The demand for spot cotton on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange continues to be active, but actual business has been restricted owing to the scarcity of certain qualities. In the Futures section a good undertone continued to manifest itself, and, in spite of the larger offerings, mainly due to hedge selling, profit taking sales and straddling against purchases in New York, selling was well absorbed, chiefly by the trade. Business in the Egyptian section, however, has been on the quiet side.

Manchester Cotton Cloth and Yarns Review: Cloth: Although a good deal of enquiry continues, the turnover has been on a rather smaller scale than recently. India has shown considerably more interest, but the offers from that country have mostly been too low. A varied, if smaller, business with China is still being recorded, while the demand from Egypt has improved to a slight extent, and the home trade again have afforded useful support.

Yarns: The turnover this week has been satisfactory but somewhat unevenly distributed. The better class of medium counts, spun from American cotton, have especially been in good demand from the trade.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. January Highest 6.35 (opening) Lowest 6.37 (2-16 p.m.).

N. Y. October/January Highest 6.77—Lowest 6.58—27.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York cable:—

"Laval Conference shows impossibility United States suspending Gold Standard, fear which was cause of recent advance."

"Trade interests continue free buyers, but less than recently, and hedging increasing."

"Think further decline is probable, and advise buying in weak markets only."

Messrs. Reiss Brothers, Liverpool, cable:—

"Ginners 9,498,000 bales. Holding movement South spreading."

"Trade Lancashire expanding. Conference growing."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable:—

11-35 a.m.:—Liverpool: Some long liquidation and Continental selling. Small but steady market.

3-41 p.m.: New York Cables: Free hedging is being absorbed by investors and trade buying at limits.

8-51 p.m.: New York market eased on long liquidation and more hedge selling.

Reuter's cable: New York market was easy on increased selling pressure, stimulated by the Census Report which was construed bearish and the weakness of Wall Street.

Messrs. Chinnalal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool:—Ginned 9,498,000. Larger than expected. A quieter feeling is caused by rather less demand. Our opinion is that the market will not give way much at present.

New York:—Census Ginning Report bearish. Although market may go temporarily lower, short sales are not advisable at present prices.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 26.	
December	6.59
January	6.70
March	6.84
May	7.02
July	7.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 26.	
December	6.60
January	6.68
Middling Spot	6.46

NEW YORK.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	
New York, Oct. 26.	
January	6.80
March	6.92
May	7.11

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 26.	
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	77,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's exports to the Continent	31,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 26.	
Opening	Closing.
October	4.68
November	4.62
December	4.59
January	4.62
February	4.62
March	4.67
April	4.68
May	4.72
June	4.74
July	4.78
August	4.79
September	4.81
October	4.84
Middling Spot	5.04

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 26.	
Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.35
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.47
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.50
Oomra, Good	3.97
Oomra, Fully Good	4.07
Oomra, Fine	4.22
Bengal Good	3.82
Bengal Fully Good	3.92
Bengal Fine	4.02
Scinde Fully Good	3.92
Scinde Fine	4.02
Scinde Superfine	4.12

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 26.	
October	6.92
November	7.08
January	7.30
March	7.45
May	7.60
July	7.74
October	7.80
Skellaris F.C.F. Spot	7.40

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 26.	
Demand Bills	390.50

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 26.	
Silver:—Market closed quietly	
Spot	17-1/4
Forward	17-1/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 26.	
Bar gold fine per oz.	£5:5:3

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 26.	
Interest day to day	4-1/2 p.c.
Loans	5 p.c.
Interest 7 Days Market	5 p.c.
Banks bills, 3 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Bank bills 6 months	6-5/16 p.c.
Fine trade bills, 3 months	6-3/4 p.c.
Fine trade bills 6 months	6-7/8 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 26.	
T T London on Berlin	18.78
T T London on Amsterdam	9.71
T T London on Brussels	28.06
T T London on Madrid	44.88
T T London on Milan	75.62
T T London on Rome	29.07
T T London on Paris	99.81
T T London on Prague	132.00

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 26.	
Copper Braziers	49-1/2
Yellow Metal	40-1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian	
Brands	12-1/4
Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge	9-3/4
Tin, English Dredge	129-1/4

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Oct. 27. Following a further decline in New York futures our market opened with Broach April-May at Rs. 178/8 and advanced to Rs. 179/12 on buying by Commission houses. At this level there was some nervousness on heavy long liquidation and the prices declined to Rs. 178/8. Thereafter the market fluctuated within a narrow range of annas 8.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 5. But it opened rather steady with a loss of two points only.

The Market remained steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

Broach April-May Rs. 179/4.

Oomra Dec/Jan. Rs. 154.

Bengal Dec/Jan. Rs. 133/12.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, October 27.	
October:—Dropped.	
January:—103.20—2.10 down.	
April:—104.00—1.60 down.	

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, October 27.	
Bar Gold Spot	Rs. 25 4 0
1st Settlement	25 4 0
2nd Settlement	25 4 0
Tone:—Quiet.	
Bar Silver Spot	56 14 0
1st Settlement	53 3 0
2nd Settlement	53 10 0

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 27.	
100 Viam Ludha Bhiwada 145	
100 Do. Jaitu 146	
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Jaitu 13	
on to Bengal.	
65 D. Hansi 12 on to Bengal.	
107 Currimbhai Morbi 179	
123 Celaba Land Mill Narsulla- gari 12 1/2 off.	
57 Bombay and Co. Neemuch 157	
100 Bussan & Co. Dharnagaon 156	
55 Japan T. & Co. Dondachia 153	
49 Do. Nandabari 153 1/2	
81 G. G. Kesaa & Co. Akola 159	
72 Do. Yecimal 155	
200 Do. Wun 17 on to Oomra.	
80 Arjan Khimji Gondal 141	
90 Ralli Bros. Nagar 150	

WHEAT-BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 26.	
Rozario Santa fe, Cargoes, per 63 lb.	
Quoted Oct/Nov. 24/6.	
Wheat, South Australian, Par- cels.	
Fair November 27/1-1/2.	
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels.	
Sellers Oct/Nov. 27/3.	

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 26.	
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25; C & F Calcutta:—	
Oct/Dec. per cwt.	8/6
C & F Bombay.	
Oct/Dec. per cwt.	8/6-1/2
C F Karachi.	
Oct/Dec. per cwt.	8/6-1/2

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 26.	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 qua- lity) Spot	5-13/16

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 26.	
Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—	
No offers.	
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—	
Sellers Oct/Nov. £13:0:0.	
Rapeseed, Tonia, ton.—	
Paid Oct/Nov. £11:17:6.	

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 26.	
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—	
Sellers Oct/Nov. £11:3:6.	
Linseed, La Plata, S.F. ton.—	
Sellers October £9:7:6.	
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—	
Nominal Oct/Nov. £11:17:6.	

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 26.	
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—	
Sellers Nov/Dec. 18/-	
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—	
Paid Jan/Apr. 17/1-1/2.	

LONDON RUBBER.

Liverpool, Oct. 26.	
Smoked Sheet Standard Rib- bed, lb. Spot	
Sellers 2-3/4d.	

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

£	
Chartered Bank of I A & China	13-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	105
P. & O. Banking Corpora- tion	6
National Bank of India	39-1/2
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	87-3/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p.c.	78-3/4
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c.	99-1/2
Rupia Paper 3 1/2 p.c.	38
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Ster- ling Loan	43-1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Ster- ling Loan	51-1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 p.c. Ster- ling Loan	60
Consols 2 1/2 p.c.	57
War Loan 5 p.c.	100-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	23

STOCKS & SHARES.

SCATTERED BUSINESS PASSING

Operators Watching Political Developments

Bombay, October 27. There was only scattered busi- The Share Market was virtual-ly steady with practically no operators waiting for political develop- ment change in the values. ments.

COTTON MILLS (Nov. 1931- Closing rates Rs. up.)

100 Ahmed Advance	231/4xd
50 Apollo	1/5 N
500 Bombay Cotton	97/8 N
250 Bombay Lyeing	671/4
250 Bradbury	110 N
100 Century	202/3
100 Central India	272/3
500 Central India Pref.	412/8
100 Colaba Land	73/12
100 Corla	115
100 Crescent	52/8
250 Currum	50N
500 David	85N
250 Dawn	480N
200 Edward Sassoon	35N
1 E. D. Sassoon	As. 0/3/6
100 Elphinstone	3/2
250 Fazulbhoy	308/12
100 Finlay	66/4 N
100 F. Petit	150
100 Gokak	81/4
100 Hindustan	1180
100 Indore Malwa	306/4
25 Jamsheer Mfg.	9/2
50 Kastoorchand	1875
1000 Khadash	70
100 Khatana	111/4
100 Kohinoor	675
250 Madras United	10/12
250 Madras United	225 N
1000 Manekji Petit	760
100 Meyer Sasson	30 N
1000 Morari	295
50 Mysore Spinning	98/2
200 New Great	125
100 New City	43/2
250 Pabani	95/10
250 Pearls	177/8
100 Phoenix	270
50 Sassoon & Allan Silk Mills 75	
100 Sassoon Spinning	5/7
1000 Snelapur	1515 N
250 Simplex	48/12
100 Swan	75 N
100 Swadeshi	217/8
25 Tata Mill	18
500 Vishnu Cotton	1050

BANKS.

50 Baroda	58/8
25 Central	13/10
£ 5 Eastern	58
509 Imperial	842/8

MONEY MARKETS

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 27.	
B. C. RATE:—	
T T 1/5 15/16	
D D 1/5 31/32	
LONDON:—	
Banking Selling T T 1/6 Oct.	
Dec.	
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16	
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32	
Jan/February	
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32	
Banks Buying D D 1/6 5/32	
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 13/32	
Oct/Dec.	
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/8	
Jan.	
NEW YORK:—	
B. C. Rate T T 3/4.	
Banks Selling T T 3/4.	
Banks Buying T T 3/8.	
PARIS:—	
Banks Selling D D 7/8	
Banks Buying D D 8/8	
JAPAN:—	
Banks Selling T T 160 Nominal	
Banks Buying 60 days 159.	
HONGKONG:—	
Banks Selling D D 84 7/8	
SHANGHAI:—	
Banks Selling D D 110	
SINGAPORE:—	
Banks Selling D D 157 3/8.	
JAVA:—	
Banks Selling D D 70.	
CROSS RATES:—	
New York/London 3.91 26th inst.	
Sanghai/London 1/7 1/2 27th inst.	
Japan/London 2/6 1/4 26th inst.	
London/Paris 100.00 26th inst.	
London/Belgium 23.00 26th inst.	
London/Switzerland 20.00 26th inst.	
London/Italy 75.75 26th inst.	
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	
Very Firm.	
Gold £5/6/3 24th inst.	£5/5/3
Silver	
24th inst. 17 4/4 26th inst.	
Silver London Forward 17 1/4	
24th inst. 17 1/4 26th inst.	
Silver New York Ready 30 24th inst.	
30 1/4 26th inst.	
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 3/4	
p.c. 24th inst. 5 3/4 p.c. 26th inst.	
London Discounts 6 Mos. 6 5/16	
p.c. 24th inst. 6 5/16 p.c. 26th inst.	
Imperial Bank Rate 3 per cent.	
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.	
Maney:—Call 3 1/2 per cent 3 Mos	
6 per cent 6 Mos 6 per cent.	
Tone:—Easy.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 27.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan due 1934-37	Rs. 53.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 80	
4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37	Rs. 85
4 per cent. Loan due 1930-70	Rs. 59/12
4 1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934	Rs. 91/8
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1935-60	Rs. 67/8
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 84.	
5 per cent. Loan due 1935	Rs. 91.
5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44	Rs. 83
6 per cent. Bonds due 1933-34	Rs. 91/4.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97.	
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 92/6.	
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 90/10.	
6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Develop- ment Loan (Tax free) due 1935 Rs. 100.	
6 1/2 per cent. Treasury Bonds 1935/100	
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 57.	
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 57	
4 per cent. Bombay Improve- ment Trust due 1974 Rs. 57	
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 76/8.	
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 91/8	
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 91/8	
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.	

LIVERPOOL COTTON OPENING.

Opening.

January	4.57
Opening Range	
January	4.57 to 4.58
March	4.62 to 4.63
January	10-10 a.m. Price.
March	4.63

THE TATA OIL MILLS

QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown.	
Bombay, Oct. 27.	
Filtered Coconut Oil Ready Rs	420/ per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs	18/ per case of 84 lbs.
Coconut Cake Ready Rs.	103/ per ton.

DIVALI FREE PRESENT!

TO MAKE TONS OF MONEY AND ENJOY!!

"MUHURAT SAUDA"

1. The DIVALI is approaching fast on Monday, the 9th of November, 1931. From A to Z, every firm is advertising to attract the public for the purchase of their goods. BUT NOBODY IS SOLVING THE DILEMMA as how to get money in these hard days of depression when the daily necessities of life, even a well-to-do man finds it difficult to meet with.

2. The UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL & STATISTICAL BUREAU (Established 22nd May, 1922), Flat 73-78, Mahendra Mansions, Museum West, Fort, Bombay.

Phone:—22757. Telegram: "MAHERGURU."

Are solving this very difficult Dilemma at a positive stroke, how to make easy money and tons of money according to every- body's capacity through the Cotton Markets and enjoy the coming Divali Festivals as under:—

3. On 26th October, 1931, the Cotton Prices are being quoted as under:—

Rs. 178-179, Broach F.C. May 1932 Positions, 4.60 penny, Liverpool, January 1932 Positions, 6.70 Cents, New York, January 1932 Positions.

4. From these levels, having a slight set-back on 26th, and 29th by few points, the prices fluctuating up and down, will jump on Monday, the 9th November, 1931, at Divali Muhurat Sauda to near-about with the difference of few points to:—

Rs. 194 to 197, 201 to 204, Broach F.C. May 1932 Positions, 5.01 to 5.11 Penny, Liverpool, January 1932 Positions, 7.97 to 8.14 Cents, New York, January 1932 Positions.

5. About 20 to 25 rupees rise in India and 50 to 70 points in Liverpool and about 70 to 100 points rise in New York near-about as stated above.

6. And so buying 100 bales at the above levels brings a profit of about 1,000 to 1,500 Rupees within coming two weeks in each market of the world, is not a bad bargain.

7. With 100 to 175 rupees risk to make 1,000 to 1,500 rupees:— Apply: Teji in the Mahajan Association at the level of Rs. 180, which will be about 3 to 3-1/2 Rs. per bale and keep it open till 5th November, when sell and make profits.

8. On Monday, 9th November, 1931, the U.S.A. Bureau Report is to be out at about 10 P.M., which we expect to be as under:—

CROP:—16,192,000 Bales, each bale weighing 500lbs.

GINNINGS:—12,497,000 Bales, each bale weighing 500lbs.

WEATHER:—68.5 per cent.

YIELD:—138.5 per cent lbs. per acre.

NEW YORK:—37 to 41 up.

LIVERPOOL:—21 to 31 up.

NATURE:—Same as expected but rather bullish. And the prices to fluctuate as stated above.

9. LINE OF BUSINESS TO FOLLOW:—Buy freely as much as you can from 26th, 27th, and 29th, at low levels as stated above in paragraph No. 3 and sell on 5th, Divali Day and make profits.

10. MAKE MONEY AND BE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE COTTON FORECAST OF THE SAID BUREAU.

11. Their Cotton Forecast for the month of November 1931, and till 31st March 1932, showing on what rate the Teji-Mandi is to be settled can be had from us, showing 200 to 300 rupees fluctuations, both sides.

INVESTING RS. 500, BRINGS RS. 10,000, TILL 31ST OF MARCH 1932.

THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL BUREAU

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Bhopal, Gwalior, Agra, Fatehpur, Sikri, Delhi, Jaipur, Udaipur.	23-12-31 to 2-1-32	1st Rs. 275/- 2nd Rs. 150/-

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TURN THE "AXE" AT THE ARMY

Madras Europeans Denounce Schuster Tax Proposals

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, Oct. 24.
Frank and fearless criticism of the Government's financial policy and a strong plea for applying the "axe" to the Army were voiced at a general meeting of the European Association, Madras held at Hotel Bosotto, Mr. W. O. Wright presiding.

The Chairman in his opening remarks trenchantly criticised the provisions of the proposed Finance Bill that was going to be introduced at the Special Session of the Assembly at Delhi. They had to pay higher income-tax. They had a so to pay more for everything imported.

Mr. F. Brierley moved the following resolution:—
"This meeting of the Europeans is of opinion that the proposals for increased taxation in the Bill to supplement the Indian Finance Act of 1931, and the surcharge on Customs Duties, will be disastrous to the trade and commerce of this country at the present time, and so far from providing the increased revenues anticipated, are calculated effectively to decrease them by diminishing the sources of taxation."

UNPARALLELED IN HISTORY
Mr. Brierley said that the total deficit for the current year and the next year was estimated at 39 crores which the proposals for extra taxation and retrenchment were estimated to cover. This state of affairs was unparalleled in the history of the world and of India. The Government had no doubt made a praiseworthy effort to reduce expenditure. But when they realised that the estimated deficit of 39 crores was to be met in the proportion of 70 per cent. by increased taxation and 30 per cent. by retrenchment, it struck one that the figures might well be reversed. It was illogical to expect that by increasing the rate of taxation and import duties higher aggregate revenue would necessarily result.

"The soundest and the most effective measures that could be adopted to balance the budget would be such measures as would tend to restore the trade, commerce and industry of the country. Increased taxation and increased duties will have a directly opposite effect."

EXCHANGE
Mr. F. G. Luker, seconded the resolution. He referred to the Finance Member's speech in the Assembly and said that the present exchange with foreign countries assisted exports but was definitely against imports. He asked why the railways did not increase the fares and rates on goods? The answer was that they could not because the economic limit had been reached and that further increase would mean a lower result. It results. WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE
Mr. F. E. James moved the next resolution:—

"This meeting is of the opinion that while it is essential for the credit and well-being of India that the Budget should be balanced and estimated deficit should be met mainly by retrenchment; it calls attention to the growth of expenditure in the Civil and Railway Administration of the Government of India in recent years in spite of the large devolution of responsibilities in the Provinces since the Reforms, and urges the setting up of an urgent inquiry into the departments and agencies of the Central Government with a view to effecting drastic economies and reducing expenditure to the minimum necessary for efficient carrying out of its essential function."

HOW TO USE THE "AXE"
Mr. James said that he had gauged the opinion of the public that there should be no cuts in the salaries until every avenue of retrenchment had been explored. Cuts should be so arranged that the burden and hardship should be, as far as possible, distributed justly on the shoulders of those who had to bear it. There were special de-

partments like the Tariff Board, the Imperial Research Council, of Agriculture, Department of Commercial Intelligence, the Railway Rates Advisory Committee, the Railway Bill, Hill Journeys and the High Commissioner's Department which were a drain on the poor tax-payer. These Departments involved enormous wastage.

LAND TAX
Mr. Brooke Elliot, seconded the resolution and said that before they got a new constitution for India with all the implications of democracy, there should be a sharp pull up in the expenditure, both Central and Provincial. It was highly essential that they should not merely square the present budget but should also look further ahead and make a searching inquiry into the widest fields of expenditure. The speaker urged that the incomes of landlords and other agriculturists should be taxed.

AXE IN ARMY
Mr. W. O. Wright moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting while fully realising the importance of adequate National Defence is of opinion that, in view of the present financial stringency, further reductions are necessary in Military Expenditure." Mr. Wright said that because there had been a definite fall in prices since 1922 the Income Committee had recommended that the Military Budget should not exceed 50 crores and even considered that it was a greater burden than India could bear. The present economic situation called for still further reduction in the maximum expenditure the Committee were then prepared to contemplate. While the expenditure on defence in India amounted to 30 per cent. of the total expenditure, the Dominions spent considerably less. India's expenditure on defence was two or three times as great as that of the whole Empire outside Great Britain.

Mr. D. M. Reed who supported made a spirited speech for thorough retrenchment on the Army.

The resolution was carried.

Bengal Demands Immediate Unconditional Release Of Detenus.

SUBHAS BOSE'S LETTER TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT

Come Down To Bengal And See What's Happening

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.
Sgt. Subhas Chandra Bose has addressed the following letter to Sarvar Valabhabhai Patel, President, Indian National Congress:—

Your letter of the 18th instant and your telegram of the 19th inst. were duly noted. I am very sorry I have an important engagement in the interior of Barisal District in the interior of the Assam of late Tarkeswar Sen of the Assam tragedy are to be inferred. As a matter of fact I am now on my way to that village. It is not possible for me to fulfill my engagements there and also attend the Working Committee meeting there on the 27th instant. As the above engagement was made previously and as people from all parts of Barisal are assembling at Gollia now, it was not possible to cancel or put off the ceremony. I am pained to find that in spite of your desire to hold the meeting in Calcutta the inconvenience of some members stood in the way. I can assure you that had it not been for this important public engagement of a sacred character, nothing else would have prevented me from coming to Delhi.

ANOTHER REASON.
"There is another reason why I wanted you all to come over to Calcutta. It is essential that you should learn about the Bengal situation not from me but at first hand while you are on the spot. You may not feel like accepting any statements that I may have made about the Bengal situation but if you were on the spot, you could find out for yourselves how the ground lay without being called upon to accept my statements. I can only say this now that the feeling in Bengal about the attitude of the Working Committee is very strong and I gave mild expression to it."

THE PUNJAB AND BENGAL.
"You have said in your letter that neither I nor the B.P.O.C. acquainted you with the facts re-

WHO IS THE "NATION"? Tactics Of Mr. MacDonald Exposed.

The "Daily Herald" writes:—
The tactics of Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues, and Mr. Macdonald at Scarborough, will only serve to inspire the Labour Party to greater determination and greater effort.
In that he voices the sentiment of the whole Party, never before has it been so ready for effort. Never before has it been so conscious of its duty and its mission.

It stands before the country with a programme, with a plan, with a plan to deal with the trouble into which the nation has been brought by mismanagement in the high places that have been beyond the nation's control.
And over against it stands a strange coalition without programme, or policy, or plan, a coalition whose one idea, whose one purpose, is to win seats for its "coupon" candidates, office for its leaders, and power for the hidden forces that are behind it.

HOOK OR CROOK.
Given by dissensions, wrangling among themselves, united in only one thing—the desire to retain office and to beat the Labour Party by hook or by crook in the coming election—our "Nationalists" stoop to every device.

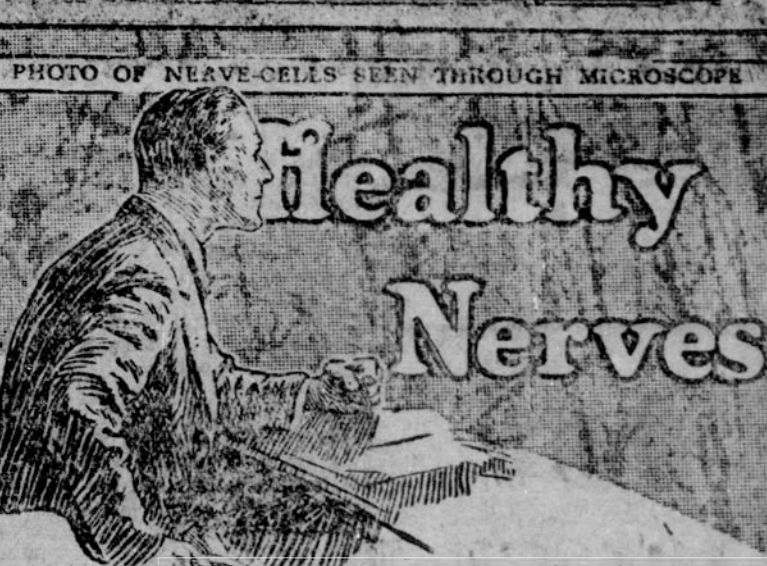
Chief among them is the insolent one of arrogating to themselves the claim to speak for and on behalf of "the nation," to represent "the nation," to be "the nation."

To oppose them is they would persuade people, to oppose "the nation," to be guilty of something verging on high treason. The Cabinet may number one more than the historic tailors of Tooley Street. But their claim is little less ludicrous.

And the pretension to exclude from the nation the whole of the great organised Labour Movement of his country is not merely ludicrous. It is dangerous.

DANGEROUS FISSURE.
Never before in our political history has there been so determined an attempt to divide the nation into the "two nations" of which Disraeli wrote, to class one of them as helots, as outlanders, as men and women beyond the pale.

In their desperate endeavour to retain office—though with what purpose and for what policy no man can as much as guess—these "national" leaders are driving into the structure of Britain a fissure that they may before long have caused bitterly to regret.



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THOUSANDS of people—as sceptical as you—have discovered that their decision: "I will give Sanatogen a fair trial," has changed their whole life.

Where formerly they felt worn and tired, they now enjoy radiant health and abundant energy. They are really and thoroughly healthy again, able to do a full day's work without feeling any fatigue.

Sanatogen revitalizes the whole cell life of your system and multiplies the number of red blood corpuscles. Its main strength lies in its remarkable influence on the nervous system. That is principally due to the glycerophosphate which is present in Sanatogen in the exact form in which it exists in the nerve cells. It is only from Sanatogen—an intricate chemical combination unique in the whole scientific world—that these delicate nerve-cells can fully absorb the energising phosphates.

That's why the famous standard work, "The Elements of Pharmacy, Materia Medica and Therapeutics," says: "In neurasthenia and neuralgic conditions, Sanatogen is clearly indicated"

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22/3 Andon Street, Fort BOMBAY.

Working Committee should come down to Calcutta and study the situation on the spot. If, however, this is found to be inconvenient to some members, I would beg of you to come down to Bengal yourself, armed with the full powers of the Working Committee.

so that you may be in a position to make decisions on behalf and in the name of the Working Committee. Since you are the Congress President, your responsibility is very great indeed.

"Kindly place this letter before the Working Committee."

N. Y. K.

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
* Tokiwa Maru	6972	15 Oct	31 Oct.
* Suwa Maru	10700	...	@ 3 Nov.
* Tango Maru	6893	1 Nov.	13
* Fushimi Maru	11000	...	@ 17 Nov.
* Genoa Maru	6785	12 Nov.	23 Nov.
* Tokushima Maru	5976	19	30
* Hakozaki Maru	10500		@ 30
* Terukuni Maru	12000		@ 13 Dec.

* Do not carry passengers, & calls at Colombo, (a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave	Arrive
Katori Maru	10000	12 Nov.	29 Nov.
Kashima Maru	10000	26	13 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	From	From
Taiyo Maru	22900	24 Nov.	1 Dec.
Asama Maru	22900	9 Dec.	15

Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, company operates Orient Seattle, South American (East and West Coast), Japan, Australia services.

Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

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Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Lloyds Bank Building,
270/272, Hornby Road,
Phone No. 20779.
Telegrams: "YUNIKU"

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, October 27.	
Bales	
Khandeish	258
Central India	323
Berar	791
Central Provinces	333
Dholera	436
N.-W. Provinces	219
Rajputana	100
Compta-Dharwar	250
Western-Northern	86
Americans	61
Egyptians	9
Cotton	2,856
	Cwts.
Wheat	14,355
Linseed	1,264
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	135
Gingellyseeds	258
Poppyseeds	292
Groundnuts	10,683
Castor-seeds	5,718
Rice	1,700
Myrabollams	338
Cottonseeds	4,536
Gram	512
Joowar	2,232
Maize	60
Coal	1,558
	Tons.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGES.

Shanghai, Oct. 26.
To-day's closing rates:-
T T Shanghai on London 1/7-1/2
T T Shanghai on London (2 months forward) 1/7-7/19
Market:-Steady.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, Oct. 27.
The following rates prevailed in the market of:-
BROACH FULLY GOOD
BROACH QUALITY.
April/May 1932 Valda.
10-30 Rs. 179 12
12-30 Rs. 179 13/3
2-30 Rs. 179 13/3
4-30 Rs. 179 13/3
5-30 Rs. 179 13/3

SHORT TALKS ON CURRENCY PROBLEMS

(Continued From Page 6.)

any bank in respect of any month subsequent to the month in which the demand for gold or sterling is made. The Governors of the Imperial Bank were given full powers in this connection to investigate with a view to satisfy themselves on these points as also to see that before a bank applied for the sale of gold or sterling under this Ordinance, it had used up all its purchases of foreign exchange to cover its sale of foreign exchange. In other words, there was an indirect embargo on the import of gold and silver, whereas, the export of gold or silver was left unhampered. The rupee was kept linked to the pound at the old and out of date ratio of 1s. 6d. in spite of all that had passed. One more provision was that the amount of gold or sterling applied for by the recognised banks shall not be of value less than £25,000.

JUST CRITICISM.

This Ordinance has, no doubt, excited much comment and criticism amongst businessmen and economists. A good number of these men think that the linking of the rupee to sterling any longer was undesirable. That was, no doubt, an argument founded on substantial promises because the linking of the rupee to the pound sterling was done at a time when the English pound was a living gold coin or a coin with a gold bullion backing and as such was freely accepted at its proper gold value all over the markets of the world. In other words linking of rupee to the pound with a gold backing was virtually placing it on the substantial backing of gold though in a less direct manner than our natural sentiment and self-respect would reconcile us with same. I state this because it may be argued, and that too with considerable force, why we should have been made to accept the subterfuge of linking our rupee to the coin of England instead of having independently placed our rupee as a unit of value on the metallic backing of gold as other nations have done with respect to their own currency. If that course had been adopted we should not have been embarrassed by the present difficulty of having to continue the link to a coin which is now at the mercy of the high seas of a financial crisis, from which we hope it will emerge safely in the interest of our own rupee. An independent gold standard of our own and the value of rupee based on that gold standard would have today left us in a very advantageous position and we should not have had the great inconvenience and hardship which we have been suffering from for the past few years because of the strenuous efforts made by our Finance Department to keep up the ratio at 1s. 6d. at which our rupee has been linked. The said ratio has remained unstable with a strong partiality for a change in favour of 1s. 4d. This has not only depleted our gold reserve, but frequent contractions and deflations of currency, as well as the artificial raising of the rate of interest, have caused considerable hardship, loss and inconvenience to trade and commerce within the country.

WHAT SHOULD BE NOW DONE?
The question which naturally confronts us is whether we should be off the linking altogether, i.e., the rupee "should be left to find its own level" as some of our countrymen are asking for, or that we continue the link as at present at 1s. 6d., or whether we should insist upon the linking at the more rational ratio of 1s. 4d. There is no doubt room for considerable honest difference of opinion here, but unfortunately we have so many interested parties clamouring for one action, or the other, that the public is naturally confused. We have already seen that a stable standard of value in universal acceptance as the ideal, because an abnormal rise in prices or an abnormal fall are bad, as they ultimately press hard on the weaker portion of the community which is made up of the agriculturalists, workmen and the middle and lower classes. The question, therefore, has to be approached from the standpoint of these classes, because although a fluctuation either in exchanges, or in prices of commodities of more or less violent character, will no doubt bring a good harvest of profit to the speculator who will buy in commodities and bear in gilt-edged securities ultimately the society at large stands to suffer terribly in such unsteady times.

EXPERT INVESTIGATION NECESSARY.
I am not in favour of either of the three courses stated above for the simple reason that the position is so complicated owing to numerous sets of causes operating around us to-day. I am of opinion that a solution could only be arrived at by a Committee of impartial and disinterested experts either after hearing evidence, or upon their own. When we state "disinterested experts" we mean that there should not be on the

Committee any one who is interested in any form of speculation either in commodities, securities or in exchanges. This Committee should be asked to recommend what steps should be taken to establish an independent standard of value for India either on the basis of gold or on the bimetallic basis of gold and silver. I am in favour of a metallic backing for the simple reason that past experience has repeatedly proved that "managed" currency is not successful in practice. The reasons why a "managed" currency has not succeeded have already been dealt with in our last talk. The next question to be decided is who is to look after the currency in the future. A department of State is not a perfect or desirable organisation, as has been repeatedly proved, for the management of currency. It is bound to be out of touch with business and a Central Bank or a similar institution has been proved from experience to be the only central organisation which can deal with the working of currency on an economic basis independent of political influences. We shall deal with this question of working of the Central Banks at different world centres as well as the one we should like to possess in our next talk.

TRUTH ABOUT "SOCIAL VICE".

(Continued from page 6.)
ism. There is a mass of scientific evidence in favour of this truth which only ignorance and moral depravity could resist.

IN DEFENCE OF VIRTUE.

I must, in conclusion, protest in behalf of the "any one of us" to whom Justice Davaar refers, against the suggestion that there is anything like 'menace' to the innocent and the pure in this or similar cases and that their own character is not quite adequate to protect themselves against all the pimps and lewds in the world. We must further be warned against any possible exploitation by certain individuals for purposes of blackmail which is so common in Western countries. Especially in the latter country, the vigilance activities and the gentry connected with them have a very bad odour and not infrequently we are enabled to have convincing 'exposés' in which ex-criminals are proved to have enlisted as soldiers of virtue with what consequences the American court records amply prove. Our moral consciousness need not be hysterical; no decent-minded person could countenance vice or its poor practitioners; and we shall have saved our souls (if, of course, they existed, which I personally doubt) if our hysterical notions of justice were checked and refined by the demands of pity.

WHEAT-LIVERPOOL GRAIN EXCHANGE.

	October	December	March	May
4s. 11d. Value.	4s. 11d.	4s. 11d.	4s. 11d.	4s. 11d.
5s. 0/8d. Value.	5s. 0/8d.	5s. 0/8d.	5s. 0/8d.	5s. 0/8d.
5s. 3-1/4d. Paid.	5s. 3-1/4d.	5s. 3-1/4d.	5s. 3-1/4d.	5s. 3-1/4d.
5s. 5-1/4d. Paid.	5s. 5-1/4d.	5s. 5-1/4d.	5s. 5-1/4d.	5s. 5-1/4d.

RAW SUGAR FUTURES.

LONDON MARKET.
To-day's Opening.
London, Oct. 27.
SEPTEMBER.

Sellers	Buyers	Business done
6/7-1/2	6/7	6/7
6/6	6/6	6/6
6/6	6/6	6/6
6/4-1/2	6/4-1/2	6/4
6/5-1/2	6/5-1/2	6/5
6/6-3/4	6/6	6/6
Market:-Easy.		

LONDON EXCHANGE (OPENING).

T T London on	15/73	16/73
T T London on	3.92-3/4	3.9137
T T London on	9.71	0.675
T T London on	23.06	—
T T London on	44.63	44.53
T T London on	75.62	—
T T London on	20.07	—
T T London on	99.81	99.87

RECEPTION OF INDIA ACADEMY OF AMERICA.

"Fall" Sessions (1931-32) Opened.

(From A Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.
The India Academy of America held a reception at its studio, 200 West 57th Street, New York City, in the afternoon of September 24th. The prime object of the Academy is to make America better known to India and India better known to America. It has been organized solely for the purpose of promoting cultural exchange between the two countries, and through them between the East and the West generally. The tremendous importance of which is now realized by all thoughtful persons.

The reception given by the India Academy marked the beginning of the "Fall" season of lectures and addresses which were such a great success last Spring. The gathering was a large and brilliant one. The President of the India Academy, Professor John L. Gerig of Columbia University, introduced the speakers. He said that he had been connected with 26 different national organizations in the United States but that in none had he found prevailing a better spirit of co-operation and sustained enthusiasm than in the India Academy. The splendid achievements of the Academy he attributed to the selfless devotion and broad scholarship of its director, Pandit Jagadish Chandra Chatterji, formerly Director of Oriental Research in Kashmir and author of several learned works, and to the loyal co-operation given him by his colleagues, Dr. K. F. Leidecker, who has already done such fine work in Upanishadic studies and Mr. Fritz Kunz, formerly Principal of Ananda College, Ceylon.

INDIAN YOUTH EAGER TO LEARN.

Mr. George S. Arundale, formerly of Central Hindu College, Benares, and sometime Minister of Education in India, made a short address on the subject of Indian education, describing in vivid language the eagerness of the Indian youth to learn. In outlining the value of India's culture for the world at large, he pointed out the great significance of the work and aims of the India Academy and showed how it was encouraging and fostering interest in India. Mrs. Arundale also spoke a few illuminating words, giving new significance to the concept of education by presenting very ably the Indian point of view.

Pandit Jagadish Chandra Chatterji then spoke, expressing his sense of deep gratitude to Professor Gerig and Mr. J. W. T. Mason for the valuable assistance given by them as President and Vice-President of the India Academy. He also thanked the many other helpers in the work of the Academy and briefly outlined its objects. Dr. James H. Cousins showed his collection of Indian paintings, while Mrs. Cousins pleaded for a deeper and more appreciative understanding of the Indian mind. Both being of long residence in and friends of India there was great interest in what they said. Mrs. Robert Logan of Philadelphia, who visited India some time ago, said that for knowing the Eastern mind, Americans would be the better citizens. Miss Gertrude Emerson, Editor of "Asia", and author of "Voiceless India", recounted her experiences among the villagers of India. And Mrs. Michael Pym, author of "The Flower of India", said that the India Academy was realizing a dream which she had cherished for a long time, namely, of bringing India and America together to work for a common aim, the uplift of mankind. The last to speak was Mr. E. M. Sellon, the treasurer of the Academy, a well-known figure in Wall Street insurance financing, who was born in India and later in life spent several years there. He stressed the need of substantial help on a large scale to supplement the generous support that had been forthcoming already from many individuals.

DEVOTED TO CAUSE OF INDIA.

Many guests were present. Mr. S. R. Bomanji, of Bombay, Paris and New York was one of them. The Academy is looking forward to another season of even greater usefulness and service in the cause of making India better known and appreciated in the Western world.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY ADDRESS TO VICEROY.

His Solicitude For Imperial City's Interests.
NEW DELHI, Oct. 23.
H. E. the Viceroy received and replied to-day to an address of welcome by the New Delhi Municipality which urged His Excellency's support in the furtherance of its housing scheme, hotel accommodation and hospital and other projects.
The Viceroy in the course of his reply to the address, said:- "You have told me in your address of your hopes and ambitions for your city with which I

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

To-day at 8-30 and 10 P.M.
The New Electrifying Beauty of the Talking Screen
TALLULAH BANKHEAD
Supported by CLIVE BROOK
in
"TARNISHED LADY"
A Paramount Super Picture.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

To-day at 8-30 and 10 P.M.
All Talking, All Thrilling Drama of the Air.
"THE SKY HAWK"
featuring JOHN GARRICK and HELEN CHANDLER.
Tops all previous air Thrillers by 5,000 feet.

EMPRESS TALKIES.

To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
All the Delights of the 1001 Arabian Nights featured in
"KISMET"
featuring OTIS SKINNER.
1001 Nights, 1001 Thrills, 1001 Delights.

Under The Patronage of H.H. The Maharaja of Baroda

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"MENAKA"

SATURDAY, 31-10-31 At 8-30 P.M.

"SAUBHADRA"

SUNDAY, 1-11-31 At 3-30 P.M.

"SWAYAMWAR"

BOOKING at the THEATRE From 8 to 11 A.M. and 4 to 8 P.M.

MANAGER:

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

SPECIAL BULLETIN

This is to announce that the

APOSTLE of TRUTH

Will arrive on

Saturday, 31st October

The Public are requested to attend the reception and hear his MESSAGE OF TRUTH

KRISHNA CINEMA

Dubash Theatre, New Charni Road.

Watch For THE GRAND OPENING NIGHT

B. I. F. AMUSEMENT PARK

LOCATION:-
OPP. CENTRAL STATION
BELLASIS ROAD.

assure you I am in complete sympathy of the added duties which you will be shortly taking over and of the necessities and requirements that you consider desirable in order that you can carry out your work with efficiency. I was also glad to learn that you realise that such proposals as you have made to me are not immediately practicable owing to the present financial stringency. I will, therefore, not go into any details on the various points you raise, though I promise you to keep them in mind. I would merely once again assure you that so long as I am a citizen of New Delhi I shall do my utmost to further her best interests; and I sincerely trust that before my life amongst you comes to a conclusion, that days of prosperity will have returned to India and that I shall be able to contribute on the fact that during the period of my citizenship much has been done to improve the efficiency of your administration and in promoting, in a material and satisfactory degree, the progress and advance of your municipality. -A. F.

DOCK WORKERS' GRIEVANCES

A Plea For Unity

A meeting of dock workers of different Docks was held on Sunday at Dana Eunder under the Presidency of Mr. M. R. Shetty, Sjt. Abdul Majid spoke stressing the necessity of forming a Union. He said that the formation of Union would enable them to present a united front against the combined exploitation of the capitalists.

Sjt. Ibrahim explained how the capitalists of the world joined together and planned for increasing their profits. Though they had to sweat in sun and rain they had not the power to enjoy the fruits of their labour. When the labourers united they would refuse their labour and dictate their terms to the capitalist exploiters. It was resolved to form a "Dock Workers Union" Dr. Shetty was elected President. An influential Committee to assist the Union work was unanimously elected.

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK

MAJESTIC CINEMA

Nur Jehan Nur Jehan

All-Talking, Singing, Dancing

An all star cast production

Featuring

Vimala and Nayampally,

DIRECTED BY EZRA MIR.

Nur Jehan

See the glory of Moghul Court with all its lavish pomp and splendour brought back to life through the magic medium of the Talkies.

AN IMPERIAL SUPER EPIC

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK

A FOX MOVISTONE MUSICAL ROMANCE

Women Everywhere

Women Everywhere

J. HAROLD MURRAY

FIFI DORSAY

7 SONG HITS 7

TIME: 8-30, 10-30 P.M.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY

EXTRA SHOW

AT 3 P.M.

DO NOT MISS AT

ALEXANDRA TALKIES

BELLASIS ROAD.

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK

KAMRUL ZAMAN

Featuring

HANSRAJ PRAMILLA

KAMRUL ZAMAN

A screen version of one of the most wonderful tales from the Arabian Nights which will transport you in delightful land with a love theme of great appeal...

DIRECTED BY SHAH G. AGHA (ALIG.)

AN IMPERIAL PRODUCTION.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK

The Hindustan Cinema

Film Co.

BRAND NEW FILM.

"SUDARSHANA"

Will be screened from

SATURDAY, the 24th October and

Throughout the week.

AT

NOVELTY CINEMA

Grant Road, Bombay.

DO NOT MISS TO SEE THE FILM ON THE SCREEN.

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144/A, Girgaon Back Road,

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 28, 1931

Muslims To Re-open Discussions With Mahatma And Hindus?

OVERTURES ONCE AGAIN MADE.

But Aga Khan Not To Act As Sole Plenipotentiary.

ATTITUDE ON MINORITIES QUESTION REAFFIRMED

Muslim Delegation's Discussions

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The Muslim delegation met to-day and considered its attitude to the work of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee after conclusion of the consideration of the question of the Federal Court which is expected to finish to-morrow. It is understood that the delegation reaffirmed its previous standpoint that it is unable to agree to the discussion of questions affecting Minorities until the minorities question has been taken in hand once more; but the hope was expressed that, nevertheless, it would be found possible to continue the work of the Federal Structure Sub-committee with other less controversial matters.

It was reported that overtures had once again been made with a view to re-opening Hindu-Muslim discussions on the basis of the Aga Khan negotiating with Mahatma Gandhi. It is understood that the delegation having heard the Aga Khan's opinion agreed that Muslims were always ready to discuss with Gandhi and Hindu delegates, but concurred with the Aga Khan's view that he was not prepared to act as the sole plenipotentiary.—R. T. C. Special.

INDIAN MINISTER TO HOLD ARMY PORTFOLIO?

MAHATMA ATTENDS RESUMED INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Though his weekly silence had not ended, Gandhi attended and listened attentively to the resumed informal discussions between some leading Indian delegates to the Round Table Conference. Defence was again taken up. A number of delegates expressed themselves in favour of the Indian Minister holding the Army Portfolio, arising from which the matters discussed included his position in relation to the Crown and also to the Central Legislature and the degree to which the holder of the portfolio would be entrusted with the Army policy and administration.

No final formula covering all points has yet been evolved. Deliberations will continue to-morrow. Financial Safeguards were not discussed to-day.—R. T. C. Special.

HOOVER LAVAL DISCUSSION

Centre Round Stabili- sation Or Pound.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Washington.—The stabilisation of the pound is understood to be one of the principal objects of the discussion between President Hoover and M. Laval in their study of the plans for the maintenance of the stability of International exchange. It is authoritatively learned that officials are agreed that sterling must remain the world medium of exchange.—Reuter's Special.

BRUENING-GRANDI DISCUSSIONS.

Far-Reaching Agreement

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Berlin.—A communique states that Dr. Bruening and Sgr. Grandi exchanged views on great political and economic questions with extreme frankness, and in a friendly spirit. The discussions revealed a far-reaching agreement on the measures necessary to cope with the present situation. They agreed that effective measures to combat the crisis were impossible without systematic co-operation of all the nations involved, and that co-operation must be based on mutual confidence and respect.

Signor Grandi is leaving to-morrow.—Reuter's Special.

WORLD'S FLYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

Young Perez Beats Frankie Genaro

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Paris.—At Palais des Sports there were scenes of intense enthusiasm as world's flyweight champion Frankie Genaro was beaten down by rain of blows after he had been rocked on his feet by terrific right to point by French champion, young Perez in the second round of a fifteen-round contest for title. Genaro, endeavouring to struggle up as count proceeded, shook his head pathetically and then, after count had finished, he recovered his senses and jumped up on guard.

It appears he was oblivious of the fact that he had been counted out.—Reuter.

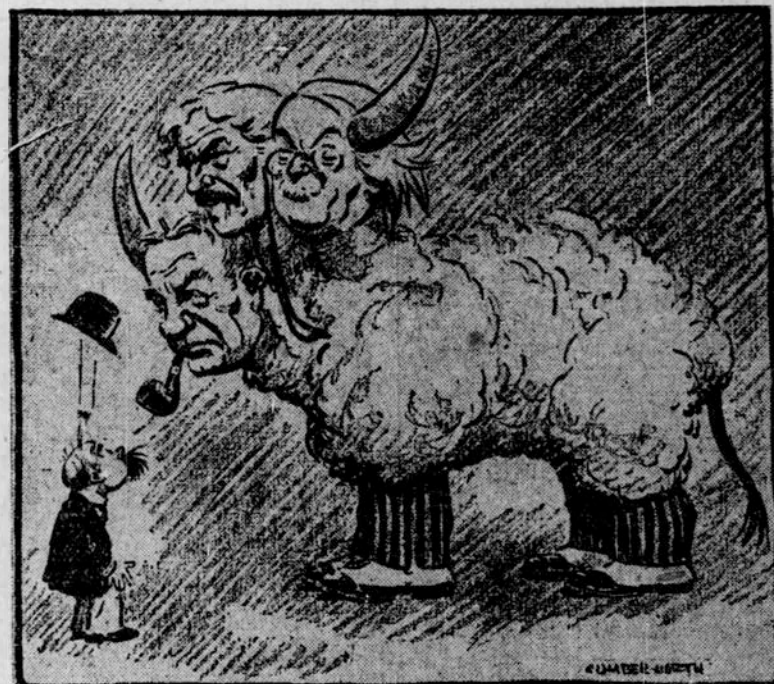
PREVENTIVE MEASURES LIE IN SLUMS

"Present Elected Cantonmen" Board A Misnomer

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Ex-Indian Officer, Lieutenant Leslie Hamilton and his brother Kenneth have started from the Lymington aerodrome shortly after midnight in a light aeroplane on their second attempt to break the England-Australia air record.—Reuter Special.

A FREAK IN BRITISH POLITICAL ZOO. NIZAM'S SON TO WED.



Courtesy: The "News Chronicle".

THE EX-KHEDIVE'S VISIT TO LONDON.

Move To Revive The Khilafat.

(From Our Correspondent.)

(BY AIR MAIL.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

His Highness Abbas Hilmi, the ex-Khedive of Egypt, has just left London after a visit lasting over several weeks. It may be stated that his visit was not a purely social one, nor one for the sake of his health.

One of the main things that he did was to renew all old acquaintances and make friends with the coming men of the British political parties. Amongst the British leaders he met were Lord Lloyd, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Sir Austin Chamberlain, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Lord Reading, Lord Lothian, Sir Herbert Samuel and Mr. MacDonald.

REVIVING THE KHILAFAT.

The proposal of reviving the Khilafat has had a great reaction on the Muslim world. Abbas Hilmi has taken a very great interest in the question, not because he is spiritually inclined, but because of its possible reaction on the political situation of Islam. Abbas Hilmi, it is well known, was against Pan-Islamism in the old days, because, as he himself admits, he is an "Occidental Mussalman" and as such is averse to the re-establishment of orthodox or Oriental Muslim priests. Ecclesiastical power is not a thing that appeals to him in any way. If ecclesiastical power becomes a means of securing political power, he is not unwilling to use it. Abbas Hilmi considers it almost hopeless to revive the Khilafat without sufficient financial resources. These cannot be available in the immediate future to any new Khilafat. It will take several scores of years, perhaps centuries, to build up an efficient financial background for any new Khilafat to be able to hold his position with dignity.

For this purpose it is considered essential that the Khilafat should be attached to the headship of a State. This is the basis on which Abbas Hilmi has been working and his stay in London has been utilised in finding out the various possibilities of such a revival. At the present moment the position in the Near East is fluctuating.

The French have been seriously thinking of having a King in Syria.

There have been Khalifas in Egypt as well. The famous Mosque of Azhar, some enthusiasts urge, can very well be remade into the seat of the new head of the Islamic religion. But King Fuad is on the throne and Abbas had just signed away his claims to the Egyptian rulership. It is significant that Abbas has been in very close touch with the Egyptian Minister every day of his stay in this country. The subjects of conversations must have been covering a vast field, as two or three hours per day cannot very well be

spent in talking about the weather or about old reminiscences.

KEMAL PASHA'S OPPOSITION.

The question of Palestine being made the seat of the new Khilifa has been very closely considered by the British political leaders. One solution has been that the Mosque of Omar may be turned into a Muslim Vatican City and an independent State may be created with the Khalifa as its head. But this is only the shadow of rule or independence. What would attract the clever brain of Abbas would be the Kingship of Palestine. But the National Home of the Jews will stand in the way. This matter was discussed with Sir Herbert Samuel and was turned down by him. Other Conservative leaders were, however, not unwilling to discuss possibilities.

One more difficulty has been the opposition of the Turkish Dictator to the revival of the Khilafat in any other country but Turkey and his opposition to reviving it in Turkey itself. It is likely that Abbas will take an early opportunity of getting in touch with Kemal or his Minister who is now touring in Europe in order to explain the position and see whether Kemal would not mind the appointment of a friendly Khilifa.

Then again it is possible that in case Britain finds it impossible to agree to the creation of a Kingdom for Palestine owing to its commitments to the Jews it is possible that the French would be willing to consider Abbas Hilmi's claims if they knew that Britain would not object.

NASIK TRAGEDY.

A Labourer Electrocuted

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK, Oct. 24.

A man apparently belonging to the Nasik Electric Company, was killed to-day, at about 4 p.m. under very tragic circumstances. The victim was applying a coat of paint to the electric pole, near the Post Office, and was standing at the uppermost side of the pole when the wires were switched on, which resulted in his being charged alive. Another labourer standing nearby heard the cry of the deceased, but as the wires were live no one could render the victim any help. Information was then sent to the Power House at Nasik Road, when the current was put off. The dead body of the deceased was then lowered when a very pitiable sight was witnessed. The heart-rending cries of the poor mother of the victim whose only source of livelihood was the deceased brought tears to many an eye.

Madras.—There has been no recrudescence of troubles between Adi Dravidas and Caste Hindus since Saturday and the areas where disturbances occurred last week are reported to be quiet.

Engagement To Ex-Caliph's Daughter.

MARRIAGE IN LONDON

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The engagement is expected to be announced at an early date (according to the "Daily Express") of Nawab Mir Aslam Ali Khan Bahadur, Azam Jai, eldest son and heir of the Nizam of Hyderabad, to the 22-year-old daughter of the ex-Caliph of Turkey, an accomplished linguist. The Nizam's son is aged 24.

It is stated that the real motive for the visit of the two Hyderabad Princes to England in May last was to facilitate negotiations for the alliance between the Nizam and the ex-Caliph.

The "Daily Express" understands that the marriage will take place in London this year.—"Statesman's Cable."

STUDENTS PICKET PRESIDENT'S HOUSE

Why Was School Closed Down?

(From A Correspondent.)

MALKAPUR Oct. 26.

About a month ago, a photo of George V was broken by some unknown person in Biswa School. As the culprit could not be traced the whole school was closed down by the order of the President and nearly 300 students were thrown out. Students and guardians several times requested the president to open the school but to no effect.

As last resort all students from Biswa have come here and from the early morning, they have surrounded the house of the President requesting him to open the school. Up to the time of writing the President has not come out of the house and hence students are still sitting there.

HAVOC OF FLOOD IN VIZAGAPATAM

Heavy Casualties

MADRAS, Oct. 26.

The Collector's report regarding floods in Vizagapatam show that heavy rains occurred in several parts of the District on the 13th and 14th October flooding the rivers Sarda and Nelimala, Suranamukhi, Gostani and others and breaches in communications took place in various places. Referring to damages the report says:—

There have been thirty deaths in villages bordering the Nelimala river in Vizagapatam taluk. Reports of death are being received from several other villages.

MYSORE STATE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY.

MYSORE, Oct. 24.

The State Peoples' Conference assembled to-day. Mr. Gunaappa Gowda presiding unanimously adopted a resolution expressing loyalty to His Highness and gratitude for the Maharaja's gracious contribution of two lakhs from the Privy purse towards the relief of the prevailing economic distress.

The Conference also adopted a resolution praying for the grant of responsible government within the State, thus affording the people increasing opportunity to associate themselves with the administration.

A NEW PARTY.

16 members of the Mysore Representative Assembly have formed a new party called the Independent party.—A. P.

A correspondent wires from Rajkot under date to-day:—The 67th birthday of the Maharaja of Gondal was celebrated with great joy by the public of Gondal last Saturday. 7,000 Hindus and Muslims participated indicating the amity existing between the two communities and the affection for the Maharaja.—A. P.

INDIA'S FINAL NATIONAL SUPREME COURT

Mr. Iyengar's Plea For Establishment.

MR. JAYAKAR ON JURIS- DICTION OF FEDERAL COURT

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Further views on the functions and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court were heard on the resumption of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee after the weekend. Mr. T. F. Gavin Jones, on behalf of the Europeans, agreed that the Federal Court was a necessity, but it was essential to retain the right of appeal from the Federal Court to the Privy Council.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, however, opposed Privy Council appeals expressing the opinion that from the stand-point of both States and British India it was desirable to establish itself India's final national Supreme Court.

Dr. Shafaat Ahmad discussed the question of centralisation of High Courts, and also the method by which fundamental safeguards could be enforced. He expressed the opinion in this connection that it should be impossible to change safeguards except by procedure to be securely laid down which must include the consent of the community concerned.

Jurisdiction of the Federal Court was discussed in some detail by Mr. Jayakar who suggested the means by which the Court could be used to remove the apprehensions of minorities. Referring to the Privy Council appeals he agreed that the ideal should be a completely self-contained judicial system for India, but warned that it might be premature to establish an Indian Privy Council at present.—Reuter.

BEGUM SHAH NAWAZ EX- PLAINS ABANDONMENT OF RESERVATION OF SEATS.

Sarojini In Poetic Ecstasy Over Ideal Womanhood

MADRAS, Oct. 23.

On September 29th, the London Branch of the Women's Indian Association entertained the three women delegates to the Round Table Conference at a dinner at the Lyceum Club. A large and distinguished company was present, including many prominent British women and some of the men delegates to the Conference.

Mrs. Subbarayan spoke on the occasion of the part already played by women in India, in social and public work and expressed that they would be given full opportunity to take their share, side by side with men, in the duties and responsibilities of the new constitution. She warned the British public not to believe all they had read about Indian social conditions, as being mostly misleading. She hoped that a solution would bring to India a conference of some of her greatest problems including a settlement with Britain on the lines of trust and friendly partnership.

Begum Shah Nawaz explained the abandonment of the claim for the reservation of seats in the legislatures for women as that women stood for equal rights with men in every civic respect and preferred not to ask for favours. She expressed much regret that there were no women members on the British side on the Round Table Conference as colleagues of the Indian Women delegates.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in a speech of mingled wit and poetic charm, spoke of the ideal of Indian womanhood, and expressed the hope that men and women would work in equal partnership and comradeship. She felt that she could interpret to the younger generation the unfulfilled dreams of the passing generation to

LANCASHIRE MILLS GET BUSY.

Effect Of Manchuria Troubles

AND SUSPENSION OF GOLD STANDARD.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Orders booked in the cotton trade last week have been large enough to put Lancashire spinning mills on full time, thanks to the suspension of the gold standard and the troubles in Manchuria. The mills were previously working to 50 per cent of their capacity.—Reuter's Special.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE BETTING

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The following is the latest betting on Cambridgeshire Stakes to be run at Newmarket on October 28:—

Link Boy 65/20 offered and 9/2 taken. Jacobo 9/1 taken and offered. St. Oswald 100/7 offered 100/6 taken. Lord Bill and Hill Cat 15/1 taken and offered. Vamas 100/6 offered. Anthurium 15/1. Lovelace Second 20/1 taken and offered. Cat O' Nine Tails 22/1. Autumn Tints 25/1 taken and offered. Gay Lord and Slipper Second 25/1 offered and 28/1 taken. Trinidad 33/1 taken and offered. Polveraja 31/1 offered and 40/1 taken. Masked Jester 50/1 taken and offered.—Reuter's Special.

which she belonged. She made an interesting allusion to Mrs. Subbarayan's first speech at the Federal Structure Committee saying that Lord Sankey's comment on it was that it was good that he wished he had made it himself.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Miss Maude Reydun, Mrs. Pelling Lawrence and others also spoke, and the gathering broke up late at midnight.—A. P.

SIR C. P. R. IYER ENTER- TAINED.

Tribute To Viceroy

OOTACAMUND, Oct. 26.

Rao Sanb Chinnu Pilai entertained Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar at an evening party which was very largely attended by Indians and Europeans.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, in the course of a speech, emphasised that the exchange of views between east and west was the greatest need of the time, when old traditions of mutual aloofness were breaking down and new relations of citizenship were in the course of formation. The function of Indian members of Government was to interpret popular wishes honestly and fearlessly to the administration, voice their aspirations to act in their interests and at the same time to discharge such public duties as may become inevitable, even though unpopular for the time.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer spoke highly of the sincere help rendered by Lord Willingdon in making the schemes successful. Such results were only possible when there was accord between Government and public opinion and when each side understood each others point of view. He appealed to the country to ponder over the formula of "live and let live" and thus try to evolve a reciprocal plan for combined citizenship and create a harmonious and prosperous and self-governing unit of the Commonwealth.—A. P.

Benares.—The Secretary, Untouchability Committee, Benares, sent on Monday the following cablegram to Mahatma Gandhi:—"Public meeting of depressed classes of Benares expresses no confidence in Dr. Ambedkar and supports the Congress demands."—A. P.